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EHNASYA

1904

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With Chapter by

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TWENTY-SIXTH MEMOIR OF

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EHNASYA

INTRODUCTION.

1. When last year the continuance of my researches in the early history was closed, by the refusal of the Egyptian Archaeological Committee to allow English work at Saqqara, I was obliged to turn to a site at which we had only intended that Mr. Currelly should do some minor work. Dr. Naville had spent a season at Ehnasya (or Ahnas) in 1891, and stated "We thus cleared what I believe to be all that is still extant of the great temple of Arsaphes." I had therefore no wish to embark for another season's work in that site; but, as being all that we could have, it was necessary to make the best of it.

I had in 1897 suspected that the region already cleared was only a part of the temple. And we proved it this year, by clearing not only a space as large again as Dr. Naville's hall, behind that; but also discovering a great court, much larger than the hall, in front of it. The history of a great temple of several successive ages of building is always an interesting subject; and as we found in it what is perhaps the finest gold statuette, and the finest granite triad, yet known, the work was well worth doing, though we could not recover more of the early history, as I had hoped would be permitted.

2. Our party consisted of my Wife, Mr. Currelly and Mr. Ayrton. But very soon Mr. Currelly left with Mr. Loat to search the desert for the cemetery, gradually moving down to my old quarters at Gurob. Afterwards Mr. Currelly went to Buto, where my wife and I joined him for a week after leaving our own work. At Ahnas, as it has been called, or Ehnasya, as the people really name it, we were living in the midst of the cultivated plains. Our mud-brick huts did not dry for weeks, our clothes were wet every morning with the damp air, and a great rain storm flooded all our premises with some inches of water. It was not till late in the season that the land began to feel like Egypt. We had continual trouble with the contractor who annually purchases from the Antiquity Department the right to destroy the Roman buildings for bricks. The whole of the walls of Roman age are mined out by long underground burrows; and the large piles of red bricks thrown up for sale to distant places, show the sites of churches and mansions of which no one will ever know more. This contractor claimed to destroy immediately all the walls we uncovered, and incessant feuds, alarms, and nightly plunderings went on. At last I confiscated all the tools of any men caught in our workings. After getting half a dozen picks and baskets, and facing out a long discussion with a prevaricating assembly of parties interested, my work was left in comparative peace. The *omdeh* of Ehnasya behaved in a reasonable and friendly manner throughout; and we had

pleasant greetings with the country people in the villages, apart from the brick question.

3. The accurate survey of the ruins of the temple was a necessary work. In order to have a good basis for that I measured a long line on the top of the facade wall of the temple; and then set off an axis square with that by a great equilateral triangle of one tape length. Then every point was referred to its distances in co-ordinates from the base, or from the axis at right angles to that. There were thus no measurements dependent upon others, but every point was independently fixed.

Our work at the temple was greatly encumbered by the mounds thrown out in Dr. Naville's partial clearance, nearly all of which overlay other parts of the temple, and needed to be moved again, sometimes to a depth of 40 feet. We not only cleared the temple, but we searched some way behind it for any other buildings; also we made considerable trenching and clearance to the south-east, where a piece of a limestone column, part of a basalt shrine of Hakor, and banks of stone chips, seemed to promise another temple. Beside this, to the north of the Kom ed Dinar, where two granite blocks of a temple remain, we sought deep and wide for more. These trials occupied much of our men and time, but if any buildings had existed they seem to have been entirely removed. We also cleared out various houses of Roman age that had been destroyed by fire, as such are most likely to contain objects left in the burning. In this way we secured a large quantity of pottery figures, lamps, and tools, dated by the coins found in the houses; and Mrs. Milne while with us marked the pottery and cleaned the coins. The results for dating appear in the supplementary volume of Roman remains.

Of the plates in this volume nearly half have been done by my wife, and the others by Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Currelly, and myself.

CHAPTER I.

THE SITE BEFORE THE BUILDING OF THE TEMPLE. Pl. IV.

4. Although there can be no doubt that at least one temple had existed at Henen-suten from the Ist Dynasty, if not earlier, yet the site of that is unknown. The large temple described in this volume does not contain any remains of temples older than the XIIth Dynasty; and it was found to overlie irregular buildings, and burials which cannot be earlier than the XIth Dynasty.

These earlier buildings could not be thoroughly examined, owing to the stone work of the temples which partly overlaid them. Also it was not possible to reach them until March, owing to the water level of the inundation. On pl. iv. is shown the outlines of the temple walls in dot and dash lines, in relation to the brick walls which lie below them, so far as Mr. Ayrton could trace them at the close of our work. It will be seen that the brick walls have no connexion with the temple walls, and are only approximately in the same direction. None of the walls are thick, like those of the early brick temples at Abydos; hardly any parts are more than one brick through. And the presence of granaries points also to these being ordinary houses. Still farther marking the private character of the ground, were about a dozen burials scattered in different parts; apparently these had been placed parallel to the walls, owing to the graves being dug among deserted buildings. It is remarkable how, both at Abydos and here, the Egyptians seem to have had no objection to mixing cemetery and town together. At Abydos the desert was close at hand, and yet pit graves were dug, lined, and vaulted, amid the deserted houses of the outskirts of the town, much as they seem to have been here. All this shows very different ideals of burial to what we usually associate with Egypt. But often in a modern Egyptian town the cemetery may be on a mound of ruin not more than two or three centuries old, if no more clear and suitable spot can be had; and there seems to have been still less objection anciently to such a mixture.

5. That the temple of the XIXth Dynasty was only a refurbishing of that of the XVIIIth is almost certain from the history. No wholesale clearance of temples between Tahutmes III and Ramessu II is known otherwise, and therefore we cannot assume that the XVIIIth Dynasty temple was eradicated before the XIXth Dynasty temple was built. But the foundations of a temple of different plan underlie the walls of the XVIIIth Dynasty. The courtyard wall was continued north of its present line, before it was turned to meet the wing of the portico. There is a line of wall foundation underlying a row of columns of the hypostyle hall. And there are in several parts foundations, shown in pl. v., much deeper than the rest of the temple. Moreover on these deepest foundations (XIIth Dyn.?) is a sand-bed of rebuilding; a second foundation upon that (XVIIIth Dyn.?); another sand-bed of a second rebuilding, and then the XIXth Dynasty threshold. All of this is strong evidence that a great temple existed here, not only before the XIXth Dynasty, but before the XVIIIth as well. There is then no ground for supposing

that the temple of Senusert (Usertesen) II, Senusert III, and Amenemhat III, of which so many inscriptions were found here, was not built on this ground; and we may accept the obvious conclusion that these stones are the ruins of the temple whose deep foundations are older than the XVIIIth Dynasty.

6. The burials preceded the temple building, as they were laid along the sides of the earlier brick walls; and there is no ground for supposing that Egyptians ever buried in or under a temple. We must therefore date these burials before Senusert II; and by their style they cannot be earlier than the XIth Dynasty. They prove a good deal concerning the dates of styles of scarabs, hitherto uncertain.

They show that symmetrical designs in scarabs were fully used, as in pl. ixA, Nos. 4, 19, 20; that the "King of the Aamu" scarabs (15) go back to this age: that the high-backed scarabs (20), with various deeply cut, bold, groups embodying the name of Nubkheper-ra, are before the XIIth Dynasty, and therefore that Antef V was of the XIth, and not of a later age; and that the curl patterns (as 14) start as early as this, and must not be all put to the XVIIIth Dynasty. These are points which we cannot have more satisfactorily proved than by the superposition of a XIIth Dynasty temple on the top of a cemetery. The details of the burials are recorded by Mr. Ayrton as follow, most of them being shown on pl. iv.

No. 10. Skeleton, head west, between the facade wall and the eastern granite bases; a polished red pottery bowl (fig. 1, pl. ixA) at the head.

No. 11. Skeleton, on back, head north, left hand on stomach, right at side; man (?): no ornaments; broken pot on chest.

No. 12. Body only, without legs, head north, face east; woman. On neck, large glazed ball beads, notched beads (fig. 3), pendant (fig. 2), and scaraboid (fig. 4).

No. 13. Upper half of skeleton, on back, head turned to left; back bent, and mouth open. No ornaments.

No. 14. Skeleton, legs deformed, too short for body, on back, head south; right hand on pelvis, feet crossed. By pelvis, alabaster kohl pot (fig. 6), small diorite bowl (fig. 10), green glazed bowl (fig. 9) and two ivory pins (figs. 11, 12); by feet, alabaster cup (fig. 5); on left hand, glazed scarab (fig. 7), and plain amethyst scarab (fig. 8).

No. 15. Skeleton, on back, head east, feet crossed, left hand on pelvis; above the right lung a red jar (fig. 13).

No. 16. Skeleton. Silver ring on left hand.

No. 17. Skeleton, on back, head west; left hand on pelvis, legs crossed, a child. On left hand two ovoids (figs. 14, 15) glazed steatite. Wrongly numbered on pl. iv; this is the body 2 inches east of figures 17.

No. 18. Skeleton, on back, head erect, legs distorted, infant. In small brick coffin. No objects.

No. 19. Skeleton A. Head north, face east: no objects, therefore probably an attendant on the other.

Skeleton B, same position, in front of A. On left hand scarab set in gold (fig. 20); large scarab with "union of south and north," glazed (fig. 19); and carnelian scarab with spirals (fig. 18). Among bones of pelvis two gold beads (fig. 17), with small red tube beads and white drum beads. At foot scarab (fig. 21). At back of pelvis glazed figure of Taurt (fig. 16). In front of body a small bowl of buff pottery.

CHAPTER II.

THE TEMPLE OF THE XIIth DYNASTY. Pl. V.

7. Before dealing with the several buildings which stood on this site it will be best to give a classification of the various levels of construction that appear.

In the first place the foundation level of a building is almost as important as its pavement level. The bottoms of the various parts of the building were noted therefore as well as the top levels. In the plan, pl. vi, the top levels are stated upon the stones, in inches above an arbitrary datum, the Ramesside sill being called 200. These serve to show the various course levels. On the ground at the side of the stones is the level of the bottoms of the stones marked B; and in some places a section gives the bottoms and tops of several stones, with S put between where a sand bed occurs. We must remember that there are varying depths of foundations, one, two or three courses thick; but where a sand bed occurs between stones it is of capital importance as marking a new foundation of a rebuilding, for no builder would put a thick sand bed between his courses.

The oldest building of all, shown on pl. v, has its course levels at:—

181, 181, 186, pavement.

(177 temenos walls founded).

160, 164, 167, 167, joints.

132, 141, 141, 145, 147, joints.

120, 125, 126, 126, base of stones.

This is apparently of the XIIth Dynasty, as none of these stones were re-used ones of that age, and one re-used stone (pl. xi, 1) is apparently of the Old Kingdom.

8. The next level of building must be after the XIIth Dynasty, as it includes many re-used blocks of that age. This rebuilding bears the drawn lines marking the position of the walls on the foundations. Between the stones of this period, at the back of wall, were scarabs and glazed pieces of Tahutmes III. The levels are:—

194, 196, 197, 200, pavement.

(193 temenos wall rebuilt).

179, 182, 184, 186, joints.

153, 158, 159, 162, 163, 166, 168, joints

135, 141, 142, 142, 142, base of stones, sand below.

The hard mud walls of earlier constructions of the temple, are cut down to 147 level, to clear the ground for this rebuilding.

9. The next level is certainly that of Ramessu II, and the sill at 200 is his actual pavement level, as the door pivot hole is just lower than that, so that there cannot have been a whole course over it.

200, sill.

186, 188, 188, joints, columns.

170, 172, 174, 175, 175, base of stones, sand below.

The pavement then was that of the XVIIIth Dynasty; but the rebuilding had only one course of foundation, and not three courses as in the earlier temples. The wretched foundations of Ramessu II are obvious in the case of the great quartzite blocks of the facade, which rest in many instances on one or two small blocks of limestone and loose earth. They cannot be safely bared without falling over for lack of support; while just below this rottenness are three splendid courses of large limestone

blocks, contrasting with the miserable supports of the XIXth Dynasty stones.

10. After the XIXth Dynasty a higher level is shown by the granite column bases of the portico, which are quite rough and irregular in form, and not intended to be seen ; their surfaces are at a level of 214 to 220 in. Also the same level appears on the substructures of the hypostyle columns. This level was probably determined by the base line of the facade inscription at 214, which it was not desired to encroach upon when raising the pavement.

215, pavement in hall.

213, 214, 215, column basements.

214-220, granite basements.

(220, outer temenos cut down).

190, 190, 193, base of stones.

The last rebuilding had its pavement yet higher, shown by mortar on the sculptures at 237, tops of drums put to raise the columns at 236, 237, and the latest temenos wall founded 234.

11. The structures of the lowest level are shown on pl. v. Of the Court the base of the east wall remains. But the stones of the lowest course can only be seen in a group at the north end of this wall where they were left without being covered by any later rebuilding. This group of stones is shaded from top left, whereas the rest of the wall is shaded from top right, to show that they are a higher course; they may be of XIIth or of XVIIIth Dynasty, but as the lower course can only be seen at the edges, the upper course is drawn to show the character of the foundations. The front of the court seems to have been entirely removed, at least at its junction with the side. The west side is also entirely gone.

In the court are two brick walls, thicker than those due to houses, which stand in relation to some stone work. They may be the retaining walls of the foundations, as it is not likely that a brick building would exist within a stone court. Large blocks of stone abut on the walls, and seem to have probably been the bases of a doorway. The tops of these are at 158 to 160, and are not therefore decisively of the XIIth Dynasty temple : but their position would be still harder to account for in the XVIIIth Dynasty, when the type of temple was more fixed and on a larger scale.

The blocks at the north side of the court are also difficult to understand. At first sight they seem to be for the basements of columns : but one is too near the axis of the building for a column. The only explanation would seem to be that the axis had been shifted 45 inches east in the XVIIIth Dynasty, and therefore the brick wall and foundation in the midst of the court must belong to that later period. But this is unlikely, as we have already observed. If the axis were further west originally, it would imply that the court was 90 in. wider, and therefore that the whole of the west side was shifted in later rebuilding. There are great difficulties in each view of these changes ; and we have hardly enough evidence to show what the plans were.

The back wall of the court which forms the facade of the Hypostyle Hall is a fine piece of foundation. The lowest courses at 120-132, 132-147, belong to the first temple (XIIth Dynasty) ; a sand bed of 10 in. was laid over these, and the second temple (XVIIIth Dynasty) was founded with a course at 157-170. Over this are some small blocks, a very insufficient support for the XIXth Dynasty quartzite facade and wall above it. Behind this the only early work is a foundation wall below a row of columns, which would only leave room for chambers 14 or 15 feet long. This would imply that there was no hypostyle hall in the XIIth Dynasty, but only a sanctuary for the sacred bark, and store chambers at the side of it.

The idea that we thus get of the XIIth Dynasty temple is very different from that of later temples. There would be merely a small block of very substantial building of a sanctuary and store-rooms flanking it ; and a large court in front of that. This would fairly agree with

the outlines of the XIIth Dynasty temple at Abydos : and in the absence of any better plans of this age it at least gives some idea of the type then followed. It appears to be a continuation of the primitive shrine and courtyard as shown on the tablet of Mena. (*Royal Tombs*, ii. pl. x. 2.)

12. Of the construction of the temple we can learn something from the blocks that remain. Beneath the northern blocks of quartzite on the west side of the portico was a red granite foundation; and this was now bare, owing to the quartzite block having fallen over since it was exposed by Dr. Naville. On the granite were traces of inscription, which I carefully washed and examined ; my wife's copy is given in pl. xiii. From this it is evident that the block is a lintel with symmetrical groups: a column of *ka* name at each end, in the midst a cartouche, and a deity seated at each side. The *ka* name is that of Senusert III.

Besides this a large block of Senusert II has been re-used for an architrave of Ramessu II; it bears part of the vulture and uraeus name of Senusert, and evidently formed part of a jamb of a gateway. This block shows the proportion which the strip of inscription and *ka* name bore to the jamb ; and the lintel shows the proportion which it bore to the whole gateway. The dimensions measured and reduced are as follows, in in. :—

	Jamb.	Lintel.
Breadth of *ka* name .	8·2	4·7
Breadth of jamb .	25·9	∴14·8
Edge of jamb to door	7·8	∴ 4·5
Between *ka* names .	∴107	61·5
Width of door .	∴ 91	∴52·5
Length of lintel .	∴164	94
Width over jambs .	∴143	∴82·1

The length of lintel for the great jamb was then at least 143, and probably 164 in. There was probably an even greater lintel here, as some bars of red granite in a Coptic Church, which have been cloven from older lintels, are 97, 157 and 190 in. long. Very possibly that of 157 in. length comes from the lintel of this doorway of Senusert. In proportion the great Coptic lintel of 190 long would imply a doorway of 106 wide, and jambs 30 broad ; probably the door was really wider, as the lintel would be less in proportion on the greatest doorways. So we may say that probably the great doorways of Senusert's temple were about 110 and 90 in. wide, and the lesser door of which we have the lintel was 52 in. wide. The largest gateway would be that of the pylon leading into the court. The second door might be that on the foundations in the court ; the lintel is 157 long, and the foundations are 163 wide, which well agrees to this length. Lastly the lintel which we found is probably that of the sanctuary itself. And the Coptic lintel of 97 in. is very likely the back beam of the same lintel, as what we have is 94 long. It is interesting to see that the three Coptic beams of granite agree to (1) the existing lintel, (2) the lintel reduced from the great jambs, and the foundations in the court, and (3) what must have been the largest gate of all in the pylon.

The granite palm columns of the portico have been recognized as probably of the XIIth Dynasty since they were found, see pls. viii and x, 4. The inscriptions upon them were added by Ramessu II and Merenptah, and the columns will be considered further on.

CHAPTER III.

THE TEMPLE OF THE XVIIIth DYNASTY. Pl. VI.

13. It seems certain that there was a temple of the XVIIIth Dynasty, before a considerable rebuilding by Ramessu II, on the former lines, when we consider the foundations of the facade, as already noted in describing the various levels. And, as the blocks of the back wall, which had objects of Tahutmes III between them, overlie the level at which the drawn lines for the walls are cut (see the lines in pl. x. 2, 3), the outlining of the temple plan must be that of the XVIIIth Dynasty. It cannot be earlier, as the blocks under the lines are re-used ones of the XIIth Dynasty.

This outlining certainly represented the intended wall faces, as a few blocks of the walls remain with faces in this alignment, within an inch or so. We can therefore recover the exact dimensions of the temple. These drawn lines are shown as dotted lines on the stones in pl. vi.

14. Measuring from the front of the facade, the walls across the axis are 0-103 (?), 764-818, 1076-1117, 1368-1431 inches. Hence the thickness of the walls was 103, 54, 41, 63, or 5, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3 cubits. The chamber lengths were 661, or 32 cubits of 20·66; 258, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ cubits of 20·64; and 251, which may be an error for the previous amount. The average difference between parts of the same line is less than half an inch, and never exceeds 2 inches.

The breadths of the temple depend on parallelism of the side walls. These walls show a divergence from squareness with the facade of *nil* on west (variations of 2 inches on inner and outer sides balancing), and an average of 1 on 240, or $\frac{1}{4}$ contraction towards the back, in the east wall. The breadth at the facade is 884 out 755 in; at the small inner hall it is 878 out, and 753 in; at the back it cannot be taken, as the N.E. corner line is lost. This breadth is divided at the small hall into 189 and 190 for side chamber and one wall (the thickness of which is not marked) and 374 for the small hall. This is 18 cubits of 20·78; and it is divided by columns into spaces of $5\frac{1}{2}$, 7, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ cubits. The back portion of the temple is divided into spaces of 209, 41, 248 (41 ?) (215 ?) inches; evidently 10, 2, 12 (2, 10 ?) cubits.

The court in front had a wall 83 inches, 4 cubits, thick. The east wall is at 667 to 584 from the axis, giving the width of the court 1334 out and 1168 in. The east wall of the court diverges from the temple axis 1 in 100, in the same direction as the east wall of the temple.

15. As the XVIIIth Dynasty court turned inward to meet the portico, and did not cover the end of the east wall of the XIIth Dynasty, the portico plan must belong to this age, and have only been rebuilt by Ramessu II. Hence the positions of the granite columns probably belong to this temple, although they have been raised later on. This opens the interesting question of the roofing of the portico. The architraves could not be thicker than the columns, and from them to the facade is a span of 191 inches, or 16 feet. This is far more than any other span in the place, the largest elsewhere being only half of this. It is true this width is exceeded by the roof of the axial way at Karnak; but the size of such a unique roof as that is not likely to have been rivalled merely for the portico of a local temple. The probable conclusion is that there was an intermediate row of columns between those of granite and the façade; and that these being of limestone have been entirely destroyed with their bases.

CHAPTER IV.

THE TEMPLE OF THE XIXTH DYNASTY. PL. VI.

16. THE form of this temple seems to have exactly followed the lines of the XVIIIth Dynasty. How much of that had been injured can hardly be traced; certainly the whole facade had to be rebuilt, and the basements of the columns in the hypostyle hall show sand beds of this age (level 166 to 175). But the rest of the temple may well have remained mainly intact. There were, however, large additions due to Ramessu II; the colossi along both sides of the court, and large scenes of the *sedheb* festival, were the work of this reign.

In the COURT the bases of colossi were built opposite to each of the columns along the sides of the court. They do not seem to have been placed backing against a square pillar, as at the Ramesseum or Medinet Habu; but rather as free-standing figures, like those placed between the columns at Luqsor. From the fragments found, we know that they were standing figures, with one leg advanced, wearing a ribbed loincloth, and with bare feet. They were certainly neither seated nor Osiride figures. The dimensions across the toes are,—

	Ehnasya.	Tanis colossi.	Great colossus.	Modern foot.
Great toe	4·1	5·0	14·7	1·2
space	1·8	—	—	—
2nd	3·1	3·0	12·5	0·8
3rd	2·7	2·0	10·4	0·7
4th	2·4	5.9	11·2	0·7
5th	3·1		8·4	0·6
Foot	17·2	15·9	57·2	4·0
Figure ...	∴ 235· or 293·	221·	—	69·5

The comparison with the colossi of Tanis would give 235 for the figure without a crown, or 293 if of modern proportions.

The bases are very irregular. In the midst of each is a raised mass, shaded in the plan, apparently the core on which the colossus was placed, before being built around with a masonry pedestal. The mass of each base is distinguished here by two diagonals being drawn from corner to corner; but these are only lines for distinction, and do not represent any marks on the stones. The distances of the centres of the bases apart are very variable. The column centres are at 2×116, $119\frac{1}{2}$, 2×118, $114\frac{1}{2}$ apart, or 117 with an average error of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. But the bases of the colossi average $115\frac{1}{2}$ apart, with an average error of $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. So it is clear that the columns were set out with fair accuracy, and the pedestals of the colossi were added afterwards, probably merely by eye or rough measurement.

On the west side only four bases remain and part of a fifth. The wavy diagonal line across part of the bases marks the size of a single block of stone; and part of this is cut to a higher level, here shaded. Only one column base remains on this side, and no trace of an outer wall. The bases are not opposite one to another, by an average of nearly a foot difference; and not varying in one direction only.

17. Near the front of the court stood two triads of red granite. The western one is perfect, and was found lying face down. The figures are those of Ramessu between Ptah and Hershef. On the back are nine columns of inscription, each containing a different *ka* name of the king, followed by his cartouches. At the lower ends of the columns the king is said to be loved by—

1. Ptah, lord of truth, king of both lands.
2. Horus the great god.
3. Hershef, king of south and north.

4. Ptah, great of eyes.
5. Bastet, loved of Ptah.
6. Atmu, lord of both lands of Heliopolis.
7. Asar-*amaref*.
8. Ptah-tunen.
9. Amen ra, lord of heaven.

This triad is 95 inches wide and 136 high. The figure of Ptah was painted blue. The figure of Hershef formerly had inlaid eyes. It has been annexed by the Cairo Museum, in addition to the half-share of other things that were found, and will therefore, as in similar cases, stand against some future discovery.

On the east is the lower half of a lesser triad of seated figures of the same gods, 86 wide. The upper half of it was found in a very much weathered state about half-way up the court. The block of granite lying near this triad is 60 by 87 inches and 36 inches high, without any inscription. It may be a portion of the granite pylon.

Part of the court still retains a pavement of limestone, which doubtless extended over the whole of it anciently. This pavement, the southern end of the eastern side of the court, and the positions of the triads, were all planned by Mr. Ayrton after I had left. Towards the north of the court there is a mass of low blocks at 158 to 160, and upon them a sloping ascent up to 174 level, evidently leading up to the temple portico at 200 level.

18. The granite columns of the Portico were doubtless placed here by Ramessu, but their positions from which they were overthrown were those of the latest rebuilding, with which we shall notice them and the bases. The problem, however, which faces us in the Ramesside temple is that of the spacing. The columns cannot have then been farther apart than in the plan, because the blocks of architrave would not then fit on them; and those blocks are inscribed on each side and below by Ramessu. Yet we see here a wide gap in the row of columns; and not a trace of any more columns or bases has been found. In view of the six bases and six columns remaining all complete, it seems strange that other bases and columns should have entirely disappeared. Yet the architraves must have continued across the front, as the inscriptions require this to complete them (see pl. xviii). Now the intervals of the columns (centre to centre) average 76 inches; and the space in the middle (centre to centre) is 313 inches. This is, therefore, about four column intervals; yet filling in the three columns to produce an even series would place one in the axis. This seems impossible; and so we are driven to suppose two more columns, and a double interval in the axis, leaving an opening 132 wide between the columns, and requiring an architrave of 161 to span centre to centre. Now we have already noted that the Coptic granite lintel of 157 would agree to the length of about 164 required for the great jambs, and 163 width of foundation in the court. It seems as if the old lintel of which we have the jamb, and apparently the foundations also, was used by Ramessu to span the middle of his colonnade, as he used the jamb for another of the architraves; and these were ultimately carried off and split lengthways for the Coptic church.

The seated quartzite figure of a king of the XIIth Dynasty, usurped by Ramessu, was found still upright in the N.-E. corner of the portico, by Dr. Naville. The fellow figure stood in the opposite corner, where we found the throne split and overturned. This is kept at Cairo.

The facade has been entirely removed to the foundations, excepting the carved blocks of brown quartzite, which formed the lowest course (see pl. xvii). The inscriptions extend from each side of the axial doorway along the back and sides of the portico, and end in a group of cartouches on the south faces of the two side walls. The blocks are deeply cut, and several of the signs are filled with detail in the hollows. But the hawk has been carelessly cut too high on the west of the door, running up into the

border. The inscriptions exactly tally, sign for sign, and have the same spacing; even where a bad place comes in the stone, and is avoided, the signs next it are squeezed, evidently because the work was set out to scale from one drawing, and excess could not be pushed on into the rest of the line. It is a fine piece of work for its age, and it would be well if the whole of the blocks were removed from the annual inundation, and used as a basement for some museum front. The reveal of the doorway yet remains on the west, and the pivot hole for that valve of the door.

19. In the Hypostyle Hall the columns were refounded by Ramessu, for there is his sand-bed at 170 inches level, as under his facade. The positions of the columns are those of the later re-builders, and will be stated in the next chapter.

Behind the hypostyle hall was the small hall of four columns, which was enlarged to eight columns in later times. On the east of this the foundations suggest two chambers. On the west the details cannot be traced, as they are covered with later pavement and structures.

The back of the temple was divided into three parts, of which no further detail can be traced. The back wall gives important evidence about dates of building. Between about 135 and 155 inches are some re-used XIIth Dynasty blocks, showing that the temple of that age probably did not extend so far north. Above these the next course 155 to 180 is of yellow limestone, and bears the drawn lines of plan for the walls. On this at 180 to 200 are blocks with objects of Tahutmes III between them, giving the date when all these three courses were probably laid: this last course being that of the pavement of that age. Upon this are two courses of about 200 to 220 and 220 to 240 inches level, which contain Ramesside blocks re-used; showing that the Ramesside walls had been completely ruined to a level as low as where the walls of Tahutmes III had been previously removed by Ramessu.

CHAPTER V.

THE LATER TEMPLES. Pl. VII.

20. That there were two periods of rebuilding after Ramesside times is proved by the condition of the colonnade before the facade. To the first rebuilding belong the granite bases of the columns with levels varying on the tops from 214 to 220 inches: and as these bases were shapeless below the top level, it is clear that they were not visible to any prominent amount above the pavement. This level corresponds with the pavement in the hypostyle hall at 215 level, and the tops of the column basements there at 213 to 217 level.

The last period of reconstruction is shown by the addition of white quartzite drums beneath the red granite columns, thus raising the column foot to 236 or 237 inches. And that a pavement was inserted at this level is shown by portions of mortar still in the Ramesside hieroglyphs of the facade, on the west side, and on the front, reaching up to 237 level: these traces prove that masonry was built against it, hiding the hieroglyphs up to that level. This agrees to the eastern temenos wall being cut down to 231 level; and a new line of wall, running skew, being founded at 234 level.

It is not, however, possible to distinguish any difference of plan between these two rebuildings, as all the walls of the last rebuilding have been removed, except some of the back wall and facade which it had in common with the earlier buildings. We cannot even say that the first post-Ramesside temple was ruined; it may have lasted on in great part, and the only change may have been the raising of the pavement. But as the 215 pavement was then high above water level, it is not probable that the paving would have been raised, and the granite columns lifted on to fresh drums, unless there had been need of large reconstructions.

21. Of the dates of these two later building levels there is no direct evidence. That they were post-Ramesside is certain, as the sculptures of Ramessu II were used up in rebuilding the back wall, and in laying the eastern pavement outside of the temple. The only later kings whom we find named here are Pef-dudu-bast, of the XXIIIrd Dynasty, and Nekht-hor-heb of the XXXth Dynasty. There is also a probability, from a loose fragment found in the town, that the decoration of the temple went on as late as Antoninus, see pl. xxviii.

As we cannot separate the plans of the post-Ramesside buildings, and it seems very likely that they were on the same lines, we here give only one plan (pl. vii), and the following account of it, for these later temples.

The peristyle court and bases of colossi are not included in this plan, as they were probably ruined, and there is no evidence that they were rebuilt.

22. The Portico at the back of the court is an interesting study. The positions of the fallen blocks are always of importance in settling the

original form of a building, and the position of its inscriptions. I therefore planned the position of all of the pieces of architraves, and noted how their inscriptions would fit together. But unhappily there was no record of the positions of the most important pieces, the great columns of granite, which had been all removed by Dr. Naville, excepting one capital. He recorded no plans or measurements, excepting that the length of the portico was "more than sixty feet" (actually 60 ft., and 3 to 5 inches), the depth of the portico "twenty-five feet" (actually 20 ft. and 8 to 10 inches), the height of the columns "more than seventeen feet," and the bases in the hall "over four feet" in diameter. Fortunately the Rev. W. MacGregor had taken three large photographs, published in *Ahnas;* and on making a detailed geometrical study of these upon the plan of existing stones, it was possible to fix to within two or three inches the positions and sizes of all the blocks which had been removed (see pl. viii). Unexpected difficulties appeared in doing this. The lens which had been used had a very distorted field, of the kind so familiar in country photographs, where the side columns of a church appear bowing outwards in the middle; and instead of the surface of equal projection being a plane, it was a parabolic curve distant about 10 inches from the centre of sight at the edges and 11 inches in the middle. Moreover, the focus had been changed between the views. The results, therefore, were somewhat complicated in their reduction, and not as accurate as a plan directly made from the ruins as discovered; but this plan is the best that can now be done for the subject.

As we have noticed in the last chapter, the requirements of the inscription on the architrave compel us to suppose other columns to have existed in this gap. And when those columns are inserted, the required architrave would be the same as the great architrave of the XIIth Dynasty; this, again, seems to be probably identical with the architrave left in the Coptic church, which has been split from end to end, and the inscription removed.

The POSITIONS OF THE COLUMNS were estimated from the flat surface dressed for them on the bases. But as the granite had been weathered out somewhat under the columns the flat area was diminished; and therefore something must be added to each area to bring it up to the known size of the columns, 29 inches diameter, this weathering being credited to either side, whichever is the more erratic in position.

	Axis.	Column.	Column.	Column.	Column.	Wall.
East .	0	Lost	142-171	218-247	294-323	363
West .	0	Lost	142-171	218-247	295-324	363

Thus there is no certain error larger than 1 inch.

The distance of the columns from the facade was similarly treated, and the column sides are 191 and 220 at the two outermost on each side, 190 and 219 at the two nearest the middle. So the average distance of the centres from the facade was 205 inches, or 10 cubits.

In view of the varying levels of the bases it is desirable to see if they were so arranged to suit different lengths of columns. Here the difficulty arose that the columns had been distributed over the world without any measurements having been taken. But, by the courtesy of the curators now in charge of each, I have recovered the dimensions; and I can identify the columns by comparing the photographs in *Ahnas* with various statements.

23. On tabulating all the DIMENSIONS we have the following list, including the similar but larger column from Bubastis in the British Museum, and the same reduced in proportion of 5·6 to agree to the scale of the Heracleopolis columns.

	Columns from Ehnasya.						Bubastis.	
	A. British Museum.	B. Boston.	C. Adelaide.	D. Manchester.	E. Bolton.	F. Philadelphia.	Reduced a sixth.	Whole.
Top of abacus . .	206·1	...	...	...	...	...	208	249½
Abacus . .	10·6	...	...	...	...	...	11	13
Top of palm . .	195·5	193	...	...	...	192	197	236½
Palm . . .	43·1	40	...	...	42·0	38·5	45	54
Top of bands . .	152·4	153	153	152	...	153·5	152	182½
Bands . . .	10·4	11	11	...	10·0	12	14	17
Top of shaft . .	142·0	142	142	...	.	141·5	138	165½
Up third . .	50·3	49	50	...	...	49	46	55
Top of scene . .	91·7	93	92	93	...	92·5	92	110½
Mid third . .	40·2	42	41	42	...	42·5	...	...
Base of scene . .	51·5	51	51	51	...	50	...	...
Base of column . .	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Width abacus . .	29·5	...	...	...	30	...	32½	39
Width top shaft . .	23·7	25·1	25·1	25·1	23·9	24·8	27·6	33·1
Width base shaft .	28·2	29·2	29·9	29·0	29·0	29·6	31·3	37·5
Length . mean	152·8−·4	+·2	+ ·2	−·8	...	+·7	...	...
Level of base mean	217·3+·7	+·7	+2·7	−3·3	−1·3	+·7	...	...
Level of top . .	+·3	+·9	+2·9	−4·1		+1·4		

Thus though the columns vary 1½ inches in length of shaft, yet this would not compensate the base levels. And where we have the whole heights of the columns, in A, B, & F, they vary 3½ inches, while the bases of these happen to be all on one level. So it does not seem that any notice was taken of the varying length of the columns ; and the errors of the base levels, and of the columns, were all disregarded, leaving the tops to be adjusted anyhow for the architraves.

The tapering of the columns has no perceptible entasis. It is 4·5, 3·8, 3·9, 4·8, 5·1, 4·8, on the different columns, averaging 4·5, on a shaft of 142 or 1 on 31·4. This is, however, 1 on 10 on the circumference, so the rule may have been to reduce the circumference one-tenth of the height.

The heights of the various parts of the column are not multiples of the diameter, but seem rather to be simple numbers of cubits, as follows :—

Top of abacus 10 cubits of 20·61.

Top of palm 9½ cubits of 20·37 (20·21—20·58).

Top of bands 7½ cubits of 20·37 (20·27—20·47).

Top of shaft 7 cubits of 20·26 (20·22—20·28).

Top of scene 4½ cubits of 20·54 (20·38—20·67).

Base of scene 2½ cubits of 20·36 (20·0—20·60).

The base has a diameter of 29·1, which is 20 palms ; or, still more exactly, the diagonal of a square of one cubit. The connection of the palm and cubit with the diagonal and side of a square I pointed out long since (*Pyramids and Temples of Gizeh*, p. 181) ; and it has been confirmed by the study of the land measures by Mr. Griffith. This base circle may be regarded as the circle circumscribing a square of one cubit and inscribed in a square whose diagonal is two cubits.

It is interesting to see how nearly the Bubastis column agrees in its proportions with the above. Its scale is so closely one-fifth larger that the dimensions are all given here reduced to five-sixths for comparison with those of Ehnasya. Now we have already seen that the

dimensions of the Ehnasya columns are in even numbers of cubits; how then can the Bubastis measures be in proportion to them? If we try to fit the Bubastis measures to even cubits, we find far more discrepancy, varying from 20·01 to 20·80 for the cubit in different parts. Moreover the separate parts at Bubastis, 13, 54, 17, and 55 inches are not simple parts of cubits; while the parts at Ehnasya of 10·6, 42, 10·4, 50, 42, 51·5 inches closely fit $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, $\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 2, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubits. Hence it is pretty clear that *the Ehnasya dimensions are the standard prototype, and the Bubastis dimensions have been multiplied from them.* Very likely the Ehnasya columns were a standard size used in most temples of that age.

24. Placing DRUMS of white quartzite sandstone under the red granite monolith columns, was a very curious feature of this portico as left by the latest builders. No such combination of a drum with a great column of different colour and material is known elsewhere; and it seems impossible to suppose that it was the original design of Ramessu II, although the drums bear his name (see pl. xvi).

Of these drums that on base A was in place when found by Dr. Naville, since overthrown; B, C, D, are missing; E was overthrown; and F is still in place. As the columns seem to be all nearly alike, there must have been drums on all the bases. Their dimensions are, in inches:—

Height A 18·0, E 19·2, F 19·4.

Diameter A 29·2, (?), F 29·2.

The purpose of thus raising the columns is shown in the study of the levels. The temple pavement was at 215, flush with the red granite bases; and when raised to 237, as shown by the mortaring, the columns had also to be raised. Rather than lift and re-set the great irregular bases which were buried in the earth, some drums were taken from elsewhere and put under the columns, so as to bring them up to the new pavement level. Where these drums of Ramessu were before, we cannot say; but certainly we should not expect any architect to design them of only just the diameter of the columns, and of a weaker material, in order to be placed beneath so great a weight. They must belong to some less strained position; and may well have originally stood as bases to some black basalt columns, of which I found a fragment 17·7 diameter at the back of the hypostyle hall.

25. The base shown in the N.-E. corner of the portico is that of the statue of Ramessu II found in place by Dr. Naville; the position is recovered from the photograph in *Ahnas*, front. pl. v. But those photographs do not show whether the statue was placed on a raised basis or on a continuous pavement. As the bottom of the block was at about the level of the granite bases, or at 215 inches, it must have been replaced in the later rebuilding if it was on a continuous paving. It would also be interesting to have observed whether it had traces of a higher paving at 237 level, as on the facade front. This information is now lost, as the figure was removed to Philadelphia and the basement of it destroyed. The discovery of the fellow statue to it, broken up in a hole at the opposite N.-W. corner of the portico, has cleared up some points. The statue found by Dr. Naville is not in "hard limestone," and is not "of Rameses II . . . of good XIXth Dynasty workmanship." The material of both statues is quartzite sandstone; and both are older works than Ramessu II, but appropriated by him. On Dr. Naville's statue the traces of older sculpture are shown (*Ahnas* 1, C.), and similar lines of the earlier design, and erasure of an earlier name from the belt, are on the second statue. Probably both statues are of Senusert II or III of the XIIth Dynasty, whose names occur here.

26. The lower parts of the great facade and front wall continued to stand from earlier times, together with the walls which formed the sides of the portico. The HYPOSTYLE HALL was rebuilt at the higher level of 213 to 217 inches. At first

sight it is not clear whether the drums now visible were parts of columns or of sub-structures; but one drum (4th in 4th row) rising to 239 level, shows the diameter of the columns to have been 52 inches (2½ cubits) below, and 45 inches above, perhaps to be dressed down to 42 inches. On looking at those of 215 level we see that some are about the diameter of columns (as 5th in 1st row), while others are nearly double that size (as 6th in 1st row, 5th in 2nd row). Hence it is clear that these blocks below 215 level must have been hidden, and only parts of sub-structure. Of the general number of the columns there can be no question. The exact positions are fixed by the actual column remaining (4th of 4th), and a well-defined base (5th of 1st row). From these the rows of columns are centered at 215, 352, 489, and 626 inches from the facade front, and the lines at 84, 189, and 294 from the axis. This gives 105 inches from centre to centre across, and 137 inches along; or 63 inches between the columns across and 95 inches along. Thus they were at 87 inches from S. wall, 117 from N. wall, 62 from the side walls, and 126 apart up the axial passage. These positions are marked by the circles of broken lines on the plan.

27. At the back of the hypostyle hall was a lesser hall of eight columns. Of these the bases of the 1st and 2nd of the N. row remain, and part of the 2nd of the S. row. The curved hollow for the base of the 1st of the S. row is seen, and the foundations of the columns on the E. of the axis. From these the centres of the rows were at 72 and 162 from the south wall; and the lines at 74 and 173 from the axis. As the radii of the traces of base remaining are 19·7 and 21·2 inches, average 20·5 (or 1 cubit), the column diameters were 41 inches; and 62 (or 3 cubits) for the base. Thus the distances between the columns were 49 inches along, 59 inches across; 51 to the south wall, 74 to the north; 51 to the side walls, and 107 the width of the axial passage.

The whole of the chambers east of this hall are destroyed; but on the west the breadths of wall spaces grooved out in the pavement can be traced. These are marked by diagonal shading on the plan. It is evident that a chamber about 36 wide and 82 long opened out of the corner of the hypostyle hall. Next to that door was another door leading to a very narrow passage, which turned twice at right angles and led to nothing on the plan. This can only be for a stairway to the roof, the plan being like that of other temple stairs. Behind this stairway a door must have led from the hall of eight columns to a chamber 53 wide and about 95 long, with a turn southwards 58 long besides. The side wall of the temple confirms this interpretation; for at the hypostyle hall it is 64 inches (3 cubits) thick, while to the west of the small hall the stones are only 43 (2 cubits) thick, and if the wall were 64 thick the chamber walls must then have been built up against it, which would have been senseless. Thus the stairway which led up between the chambers was let into the thickness of the great wall, which was thus reduced from 3 cubits to 2 cubits thick.

Beyond the lesser hall there are no details remaining, except the end of a cross wall on the west; and in symmetry with that a corresponding wall is here dotted in on the east. The back wall does not seem to have been as thick as it was in earlier times; the parts rebuilt with Ramesside stones at the end of the east cross wall being only about 2 cubits thick instead of 3 cubits. On the east outside the limits of the foundation suggest that the side wall was rather thinner than it is along the side of the halls. On the west side the foundations, and the paving stones which were laid along the side of the wall, show that the side wall became thicker toward the back corner. That the thick brick wall on the west side stood to some height in late times is shown by the paving stones stopping short along its face. Thus there was a

passage 2 cubits wide left along the western side, between the temple and its enclosing wall, on a lesser scale than the similar passage at Edfu. The pavement on the east side is of a late age, as it includes a sculptured block of Ramessu II.

28. That the temple was of importance in the XXXth Dynasty is shown by a fragment of a granite naos of Nekht-hor-heb. This piece proves the naos to have been 43 inches deep back inside, 5 feet outside; 19 inches thick at the sides, and 17 at the back; with a single rebate 2 inches wide for the door. The piece had been dragged out to a high level on the west during the destruction of the temple.

Several blocks of temple sculptures, including one with the names of Antoninus, were found in a large house south of the temple, re-used as building stones (see pl. xxviii). There is nothing to prove what building they came from; but it is probable that they show a rebuilding of this temple.

29. The close of the history of the temple comes with the growing distaste for animal worship under the influence of Isis worship and Christianity. At the region of the back of the hypostyle hall I could trace the stages of dilapidation. The bulk of the stones had been removed, and several feet of earth and rubbish had accumulated over the remainder; then this was dug through to search for the stones of the lower courses and the foundations; and into the hole thus formed had fallen pieces of painted pottery of the IVth century A.D., such as was found in burnt houses of that age. For the accumulation of earth on the temple site at least a century must be allowed. So the later history of the temple seems to have been thus:—

about 150 A.D., rebuilt by Antoninus;

about 250 A.D., pulled down for building stones;

about 350 A.D., the ruins quarried irregularly, as deep as was thought worth while, leaving some walls six courses high and others destroyed to the bottom.

CHAPTER VI.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

30. Pl. i. Gold statuette of PEF DU BAST, MES BAST. During the course of clearing the hypostyle hall, at a depth of a few feet below the bottom of Dr. Naville's working, our men found a substructure of pavement; and as they dug the earth they saw a piece of gold showing in the ground. Without attempting to remove it, or uncover it, they sent for us, and Mr. Ayrton went, and cut out of the undisturbed earth the statuette here shown. When it reached my hands it was half covered with earth; but, on washing, it became entirely clean, barring a few encrustations of lime, one of which shows on the back of the waist-cloth.

The photograph here is double the size of the original, which weighs one ounce and a quarter. It shows the excellent detail of the muscular treatment, and the fine character of the work. The only objection raised by anatomists is that some muscles are true to the surface appearance, while others presuppose acquaintance with dissection.

The figure represents the ram-headed god Hershef of Henensuten or Herakleopolis, now Ehnasya. The inscription on the base is in three columns, as shown at the foot of the plate. It has been evidently blundered by the engraver, who was probably copying from another statue. In the copy here given there is also added what appears to have been the original form, one broad column and a base line. That the present two columns of the three really read across is certain on looking at the split in the name Hershef, and also in the title *sutcn tawi*. In the third column *mer* has no connection, and *du ankh* ought to join with *zet ta* at the base of the second column. If we look at the original arrangement here given we see how every one of the errors arose,

Original arrangement. As engraved.

when engraving in a square space and in narrow columns. The *t t* had to pack with the *su*, and so *bat* comes close at the top. The engraver spaced out too freely in the first column, and so lost connection with his second column, which should read across from the first. He had no room to get in *mer du ankh*: and, knowing that they could not come into the second column, they drifted on to the third.

We can now read the inscription satisfactorily from the original form. "The king of Upper and Lower Egypt, NETER-KA-RA, son of the Sun PEF-DU-BAST-MES-BAST, beloved of Hershef, who is king of both plains, the giver of true princedom, giving life eternally." It is thus dedicated in honour of the king, but a prayer for the donor is added below, "The initer of the two plains give life and health to NETERUBASTET." The title of the god

Hershef as king of both plains is well known; the two plains, *taui*, refer to the two level shores of the Nile, on east and west, and not to the north and south of Egypt. The title of the god as "uniter of the two plains," *sma taui*, is similar. But the other title, "giver of true princedom," *du haq maat*, is quite new to us; it probably alludes to the king claiming to rule by right divine, and not by the good pleasure of his suzerain Pankhy I the Ethiopian. What was the official position of the dedicator, Neferuibastet, is not stated, perhaps he was the high priest.

The historical value of this inscription lies in the mention of the throne cartouche Nefer-ka-ra. It was not known before; nor, indeed, the fact that any throne name was taken by this local vassal of the Ethiopians, who was as yet only known to us by the mention of him on the great stele from Napata, on which Pankhy recorded his victories. This figure shows that in one of the lowest ages of Egyptian art and wealth there was yet a fine artist to be found, who could work with the old skill, if not with the old life of the past. Probably the figure was hung round the neck of the great statue of the temple. In the pillage it was lost, and lay in the rubbish unnoticed when the temple was pulled down for stone, and even when the pavement was destroyed. A happy chance has thus preserved what is perhaps the largest such statuette that has survived the wreck of Egypt.

31. Pl. ii. (compare the plan, pl. ix). The view of the temple from the back shows in the near foreground the foundations of the sanctuary; beyond that are the bases of the columns of the later temple. At the left side is the brick temenos wall. Across the whole temple rises the lowest course of the front facade, the quartzite blocks of Ramessu II. Beyond this is the courtyard, which was about half cleared when this view was taken. The high block in the distance is part of an old rubbish-heap cut away by *sebakhin;* behind that on the horizon is the town wall.

The view of the temple from the front shows the facade wall across the middle of the view. In front of that are the granite bases of the front colonnade. The courtyard is the foreground, in which are seen the large pedestals of masonry for the colossi of Ramessu II.

Pl. iii. The view across the hypostyle hall shows the lines of bases of columns; the back wall of the hall is on the left, and the front wall of the temple on the right, with the colonnade bases outside of it.

The view across the court is taken in the line of the colonnade bases; the front wall of the temple is on the right, and the fallen blocks of architrave are in the foreground.

Pls. iv to ix A, have been fully discussed in describing the ages of buildings in chapters i to v.

Pl. x. The view in the court shows the remains of pavement on the right, the pedestals for the colossi, and the front wall of the temple. At the right of that is seen the corner of the brick temenos wall.

The stones of foundation with drawn lines show the traces of the marking out of the temple of the XVIIIth Dynasty. All such traces are entered as dotted lines on the plan pl. vi; and the resulting dimensions of the temple are stated on p. 8.

The granite capital is one of those of the front colonnade, belonging to the column which was removed to Bolton. There has not yet been published any large photograph of the palm-leaf capital for architectural study, though it is a well-known form.

32. Pl. xi. The slab of an early king was found lying face upward, as a foundation stone of the first temple period, just in front of the temple facade. It is of fine Old-Kingdom work; and the style of the hieroglyphs is most like that on the slab of prince Mena of Dendereh, at the end of the VIth Dynasty.

The slab of Senusert III is part of the top of a large scene from his temple, which was re-used to build the back wall of the temple in later times.

The block of Ramessu II is part of a figure of the king, seated in Osiride character, in the shrine at the Sed festival. See pl. xxi.

The figure of Hakor is from a large flake of a basalt naos which was found in rubbish to the east of the courtyard, outside of the temenos.

Pl. xii. Two pieces from a tomb of the Vth Dynasty were found re-used in the foundations of the hypostyle hall, on the western side. The surfaces had been hammered over and defaced, but the figures and signs shown could just be traced. The first block is of cutting up an ox. The second shows offerings for a lady Hathor-mert, with the inscription "proceeding with the geese." Another fragment of a table piled with offerings may be from the same tomb. Next to that is part of the head-dress of a king, carved in quartzite sandstone, probably from a statue of the XIIth Dynasty. At the bottom is a portion of the *ka* name of Senusert III. Lastly is a boundary stone of the temple, a block left rough on all sides, to be built into a brick wall, and only flat on the face, which is inscribed simply with the names of the god Hershef. This was found outside the front of the court.

Pl. xiii. The long lintel of granite was found re-used as a basement to part of the Ramesside facade of quartzite. The surface scarcely showed any traces of inscription; but by complete washing, and copying in slanting sunlight, the signs here were recovered. They prove of value architecturally, as they show the proportions of jambs to lintel and doorway, as worked out on p. 7. The design has been a central cartouche: at the sides of this were probably Nekheb and Uazet; then possibly figures of the king offering, next seated goddesses: and, beyond, the *ka* name of Senusert III heading a band of inscription of titles which ran down the jambs on each side.

A portion of a jamb of a larger doorway gives the vulture and uraeus title of Senusert II. The resulting dimensions of the whole doorway are given on p. 7.

Two other blocks of red granite were found on the north side of the Kom ed Dinar (see plan pl. xliv). The *behudet* is from some great scene, probably of the XIIth Dynasty. On another side of the same block is a later inscription of Ramesside age, "Speech of Sekhet the Great, loved by Ptah." The last block has part of the end of titles of a king of the XIIth Dynasty, *ma ra zet*, "like the sun eternally;" the breadth is slightly less than that of the column on the left hand block: it was certainly from a great doorway of equal size, and possibly from the same doorway.

Pl. xiv. A limestone fragment, which has come from a figure of a king, the tip of whose crown remains. Before him is the *ka* name of Amenemhat III, and in front of that a square containing the name of his predecessor Senusert III. Probably it referred to additions to the temple of Senusert by Amenemhat. Next is a fragment of the name of Senusert.

Below are two pieces of titles of queens of the XIIth Dynasty, found on blocks rebuilt in foundations of the XVIIIth. They read (*mert*) *f*, *hest f*, *hest urt*, *amt urt*, "his loved, his praiser, the great praiser, the great favourite;" and *suten hemt*, *mert f*, *amt urt*, *hest urt*, *Shedtefsa*, "the royal wife, his loved, the great favourite, the great praiser, Shedtefsa." This queen was unknown hitherto. At the right is a jar from a group of offerings; and below are two pieces of the Horus of Hierakonpolis name of Senusert III, found re-used in the later back wall of the temple.

33. Pl. xv. At the top a portion of a wall scene of the XIIth Dynasty, similar to that on pl. xi. Below is part of a scene of offerings. At the bottom part of a cornice of Rameses II with cavetto moulding.

Pl. xvi. A red granite block of Akhenaten

was found lying in the Roman house ruins to the west of the temple; it was greatly defaced, but a few signs could be traced on a band running around it. Owing to the rapid and intentional destruction of the temples and palace of Tell el Amarna, the blocks of which must have been carried away in all directions, it is not safe to conclude that building of this age existed either here or at Gurob, where also a block was found (*Illahun* xxiv, 10).

The drums of white quartzite sandstone placed beneath the great columns of red granite have been described, p. 15. They probably were originally placed beneath columns of black basalt. The surfaces are much flaked from the enormous pressure with which they have been over-weighted; three bands of titles of Ramessu II are all that remain upon them.

At the foot of the plate are two scenes from the side of the door in the front wall of the temple. On the left is Anaaref (a form of Osiris) seated, giving life to the king; on the right is Her-em-akhti similarly, but with the inscription *Maat mery* below. Along the base line we read that "Ramessu establishes monuments in the temple of Hershef."

Pl. xvii. The whole of the facade inscription is here copied, the general appearance of which behind the pillars is seen in pl. viii. At the top left is the west *anta*, the rest of the top line is the face of the west side of the portico; the second line is the west of the door; the third line east of the door; the fourth line the face of the east side of the portico, and at the end is the east *anta*. The dotted portions are restored from similar passages. All of the full line, except the *si ra* at top right, are drawn by tracing from a series of photographs on a uniform scale. It is found that the two halves are exactly symmetrical, point for point, in their length; so where a bad place in the stone prevented a sign being spread (such as the bee in the second line) the whole loss of space falls on one sign, and the distance from the *suten* to the tail of the bee is the same in both cases. At the beginning (right) of the second line the sculptor went quite astray with the hawk. The whole reads, after the door jambs just described, "The Living one, the Horus, the strong bull, loving Maat, Lord of the festivals like Hershef and Ptah, the Prince, King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Lord of both plains, User-maat-ra-sotep-en-Ra, son of Ra, lord of epiphanies, Mery-Amen-Ramessu, (festivals) made by him in his monuments of his father Hershef, king of both plains." (All differences between this reading and that of Dr. Naville have been verified.)

Pl. xviii. The fallen blocks of granite architrave were all photographed to uniform scale, and traced for this plate. They were inscribed on both sides, inner and outer; the facade (as shown on pl. viii.) of course only bore the outer inscription. The beginning of the inscription on each wing was lost; but we cannot hesitate in restoring it from that of the wall inscription. This, in proportion, just starts over the first column with *Ankh Hor* . . . And the middle space is exactly proportionate to the height and length of the usual winged disc. So there is no apparent question regarding the arrangement of the front. The extreme poverty of the design is doubtless due to the paralysis of motive induced by the ceaseless repetition of the king's name; the two sides of the wall facade are mechanical copies of one sketch, and on the architraves the space was filled up by repeating the personal cartouche a second time. The engravers were so uneducated that they twice confused the proper *ankh* and *uas* of Ra and Amen. In arranging this plate the inside east and inside west have been wrongly interchanged: for west read east, for east read west.

Pl. xix. In the N.W. corner of the portico the throne of a seated statue was found, which may be compared with the base of the fellow statue found by Dr. Naville in the N.E. corner (*Ahnas* i, c.). They both show the traces of

older work on the rise at the back of the seat; the present one has also an erasure of the original name on the belt. The material of both statues is white quartzite sandstone; and it is clear that they are old works—probably of Senusert II or III—re-carved by Ramessu, which will explain the disproportion of the small face of the figure. (*Ahnas*, x, A.)

Pl. xx. Among the blocks of limestone re-used in the back wall of the later temple, were two which refer to a Sed festival. The upper one names the king as lord of the festival, as on the facade, but the lower block gives the characteristic scene of the royal children. " . . . . . festival of the king" over one daughter. "Adoration of the king by the An-mutef priest of the sanctuary" over the eldest son wearing the side lock. "Adoration of the king by the Sedtit" over the daughter carrying the sistrum. "Adoration of the king made . . . . " The royal daughters and the eldest son acting as An-mutef priest appear in all ages as taking part in this festival.

Pl. xxi. Part of a scene of Ramessu II as Osiris in the Sed festival. Two fragments are below it, the latter apparently being from some historical scene in Syria naming the "princely house of Magat," i.e. Megiddo.

Pl. xxii. Slab with head of Nekheb, "speech of Nekheb, Lady of the Temple, excellencies of all people to the prince."

Pl. xxiii. Parts of scenes of Ramessu receiving offerings. There is no plate xxiv.

Pl. xxv. Similar: also part of a cornice, with profile; and part of the name of the Princess Bantanta.

Pl. xxvi. Head of Ramessu; and part of wall inscription, found south of the portico.

34. Pl. xxvii. Stelæ found in the temple. 1. Offerings to Ptah lord of his southern wall, lord of Ankhtawi (at Memphis) for the *ka* of the fan-bearer, royal scribe, general, keeper of the granary Set-em-heb: of the fortress of his (king's) serfs: prince of the city: of the fortress of the Shairdana. The formula below has an unusual mention of "Hapi (the Nile) making alive the *rekhit* (people), alive all faces."

2. This stele shows Pazesef offering to Hershef and Hathor. Dr. Spiegelberg has very kindly examined both a copy and a photograph of it, and transcribes it as follows:—

He remarks that "A continuous text can hardly be restored. It appears that the man *Pȝ-dsf* represented before Arsaphes and Hathor of Heracleopolis was a 'Shardana soldier of the great (?) fortress (*ahtw*) (called) *Wsr-m*ꜥ*t-R*ꜥ (Usermarres).' As the stela is later in style than the XIXth Dynasty, it may well be that this Usermarres is Osorkon II or Sheshonk III. Osorkon II had special interests in Heracleopolis: his son Nemrot was general and chief priest there, and his wife was priestess of Arsaphes: their son again held the same position as his father, and his wife was priestess of the local Hathor (Brugsch-Bouriant: *Livre des rois*, no. 623-632). If then our Usermarres was Osorkon II, this fortress may have been Nemrot's headquarters. We may read in line 4 a record of a donation, but this is doubtful; the last lines contain parts of a curse which is typical of the Libyan period and frequently appended to deeds of gift." (Spiegelberg: *Recueil de Travaux*, xxv, pp. 193-8).

3. Stele of Annekht, with three daughters and boy adoring Osiris, and address to Hershef below.

4. Fragment of leg of a statue of basalt of

fine late work, representing Sma-taui-taf-nekht, who is named as hereditary chief, general of Henensuten, and great one of the fleet, on blocks found at Thebes. (Benson and Gourley, *Temple of Mut*, 375.) Mr. Griffith considers that he is the same as the admiral Smataui Tafnekht named under Psamtek (*Mon. Dic.* 34g); and that the king Pankhy named with him was ruler only of Ethiopia.

Pl. xxviii. A long splinter from a shrine of green-black basalt was found outside of the temple to the east of the courtyard; portions of both cartouches of a king, one ending *sotepen*, the other ending with a lion, show that this is of Hakar (XXIXth Dynasty). The figure of the king kneeling is well preserved, and is shown in photograph on pl. xi. The small marble base of a statuette bears a Greek inscription, partly on the top, partly in front; but no one has succeeded yet in reading it. Several blocks of late temple sculpture were found re-used for building in the late Roman house L. Some of these seem to fit together; and among them is one with both cartouches of an Antonine emperor, which has been kept at the Cairo Museum.

35. Pl. xxix. The iron tools were all found together in a burnt house. I cleared much of it myself, and found that an upper storey had collapsed in the fire, and the tools were mixed with coins throughout about two feet depth of burnt earth. The coins are none later than the middle of the second century A.D., as will be seen on referring to the account of the houses in the next chapter. In the top line are keys and a lock plate. Below is a large hammer-head, part of a saw, two leather cutters (?), and three knives, the last with a socket to fit on to a handle. Next are three sickles; the two outer ones of solid iron, the inner one grooved, with a steel blade inserted, as shown in the sections. At the base is part of a sword, a flesh-hook, a pruning-hook, a box-catch, and a large hoe. The value of these lies in their being a large addition to the well-dated tools that are known.

Objects not Drawn. Some objects are worth mention though they have not been figured in the plates. Portions of limestone columns were found, apparently of the XIIth Dynasty by the work. By careful measurement of the larger piece, giving nearly a diameter, it was 28·5 inches in extreme diameter. This piece was of the same order as a column of the XVIIIth Dynasty figured by me in *Tell el Amarna*, pl. vii; the fragment showing eight broad bands of basal leafage around the drum, with four narrower plain bands between each pair. The broad bands were 4·1 wide, the four narrow ones were 6·9 wide together. There was a central dowel-hole of 6·1 wide. Other fragments only showed the narrow bands, the breadths of which indicate diameters of 25·5 and 23·8 inches. If these all belong to one size of column they would show a tapering of 28·5 to 23·8 or 100 to 81 in diameter. The granite columns show a taper of 100 to 82 up to 100 to 87 in different examples. But as a weaker material involves a greater taper, this diminution of about 10 to 8 would not be too great for limestone. Thus the limestone columns were of just the same size as the granite columns which still survive.

There was also a fragment of a limestone clustered column, of probably eight stems. The breadth of the stem was 8·1, and projection of it 4·7; this implies a diameter of about 29·0 over all, or the same size as the other columns. There are also fragments of clustered columns of red granite, of about the same size, lying outside of the temple on the west, one with the vulture of Nekheb engraved on it. Thus it is evident that there were columns of red granite and of limestone, of both types, uniform in size, in the early temple here.

Of the XVIIIth Dynasty there were found a small scarab of Tahutmes III (the *kheper* winged), and a roughly-made head of Hathor in green glaze of that age; they lay between

the stones of the first course over the pavement, at the back of the temple. Two rosettes of sheet copper gilt were found in the temple, such as belonged to the temple of Amenhotep II at Thebes (*Six Temples*, iii, 17). A small eye was found from a statue: the pupil and iris of quartz crystal, the white of marble, set in a bronze socket. Small green glazed pottery figures were found of Isis with double crown, and with *ast* on head, Bast, Tahuti, Taurt with plumes, Nefertum?, the compound Khnumu-Ptah-hawk, the double lions with a disc between them, and the snake. This diversity of deities without a single figure of Hershef is a curious point. Portions of a compound sceptre of *ankh* and *uas*, such as Hershef is figured as holding, were also found of green glazed pottery.

Of later date were two gold octodrachms of Arsinoe II. They were not in the least rubbed, but rather bruised, probably from repeated shifting of the bags in the treasury. They lay in a mud road by a large building north of the temple. Two solidi of Valentinian were found; one with RESTITVTOR REIPVBLICAE, SMNE, and the emperor holding labarum and Victory, from the ground close to the east temenos wall; the other with VOTA PVBLICA, SMTR, and two emperors enthroned, from the rubbish on the top of Kom ed Dinar.

Pls. xxx-xxxiv. The pottery is described in chapter viii.

36. Pl. xxxv. Plans of Roman houses. No. 1 shows part of the cellars of the house from which came the inscription of Antoninus, the blocks of late temple sculptures (the places of which are marked), and the large capitals on pl. lxx, 7, 8 (in additional plates). No. 2 is house K, of the third century, in which the iron tools were found. No. 3 is a house further east from the temple. No. 4 is a part of the large house E of the seventh century A.D. in which both coins and pottery were found; it seems to have had a large hall with columns of stone, but it had been much altered. These plans were made by Mr. Ayrton, who had charge of this part of the work.

Pls. xxxi to xlii are described by Mr Currelly as follows:—

Pls. xxxvi-xxxviii show pottery of pure Egyptian forms.

Pl. xxxix gives XVIIIth Dynasty pottery forms.

The majority are the ordinary red pottery. No. 7 is a yellow with black rim.

No. 32, the juglet, is a well known Syrian vase, but seldom found in Egypt.

Nos. 35, 36, 37 are forms known in Cyprus and Phoenicia, and were imported into Egypt in great numbers during the XVIIIth Dynasty.

No. 28 is the Eastern pilgrim bottle.

No. 34 is a form that is rare and its home unknown.

Pl. xl shows a number of XVIIIth Dynasty things from the cemetery at Gurob. No. 1 is a scarab found near the first cemetery. 2 is the coloured faïence in white, green, and brown enamel; the colours were particularly soft and rich. This is of the time of Amenhotep II. The scarab 3 shows the form of the Nile perch. No. 4 was found with the stele on pl. xli. No. 7 shows a king sacrificing a fish. This scarab was particularly rough in make but well engraved. No. 8 is a fish-shaped seal. No. 10 is an eye from a cartonnage, several of these were found without any remains of the cartonnage. The white was usually a piece of bone, and the pupil was formed by fastening a round piece of crystal or glass on with some pitch.

Nos. 11 and 12 show rings of alabaster of which the use is not known. This form, as seen in 16, is also frequently in carnelian. They are confined to the XVIIIth and XIXth Dynasties, and Professor Petrie has suggested that they were used as ornaments in the hair.

No. 15 is an alabaster ear ornament.

No. 16. This group of a carnelian ring and

the black and white glass beads is of the time of Tahutmes III. The pendant 19 is also of this technique. No. 17 is an alabaster kohl pot, No 18 a piece of XVIIIth Dynasty green glaze.

No. 20 is a pottery votive offering of the XVIIIth Dynasty, probably dedicated after child-birth. In this one there is a child near the feet, but in many found at Naukratis merely the nude figure of the woman is shown.

Most of these latter ones were in stone.

Nos. 22-27 were found in one of the fish tombs. The pots were of the ordinary red clay: the carving of the fish is particularly rough, as was also the Hathor head 27.

Pl. xli. The ushabti figures shown here are of the cheap kind. No. 1 is a very poor wooden one with a dummy inscription, and the others show either fantastic or poor workmanship. All are of the XIXth Dynasty. The stele, which was damaged, was found in some rubbish. C. T. C.

Pl. xliii. The views of Buto taken by Mr. Currelly will give some idea of the area. In No. 1 the S.W. end of the northern town is seen on the left, and the temenos mounds in the distance. No. 2 is taken from the temenos wall, looking across the pits in the temenos towards the northern town. No. 3 shows the height of the temenos wall still remaining, seen from inside the N.E. gate. No. 4 is the same gate from the outside. Nos. 5 and 6 show the Roman towns as cut about by the *sebakh* diggers; they have not yet touched the central parts, which are still strewn with lichen-covered potsherds. Nos. 7 and 8 show a large hawk of brown-red granite, which is lying at the W. edge of the northern town.

Pl. xliv. The plan of the mounds of Ehnasya is copied from the excellent map of Wilcken and Schäfer; but the positions of the mounds are of but small meaning, as all those on the north are Mohamed Aly's waste from nitre washing and were originally in some other place now flattened down; also large mounds on the west (here omitted) are similarly recent, and the material stood somewhere else. The Kom ed Dinar is the oldest rubbish mound here, containing nothing later than the Roman age, whereas the mounds on the east side continue to be added to down to the present day by the villages built over them. The thick Roman wall to the south I identified, but had not time to dig to find the continuation of it. The plan given in *Ahnas*, pl. xiii, was from a very rough sketch, and is quite erroneous. The small map between the Fayum and the Nile serves to show the relative position of all the best known sites of antiquities of the district.

The plan of Buto is fully described in Chapter X.

CHAPTER VII.

THE ROMAN HOUSES.

37. The whole of the visible parts of the great mounds of Ehnasya, the ancient Heracleopolis Magna, consists of houses and rubbish heaps of the Roman, Coptic, and Arabic periods (see pl. liv). On the west of the site is the great mound of Kom ed Dinar, which is of the IInd to IVth century A.D., and has been formed by throwing out rubbish from the houses south and east of it. In the midst of the mounds are houses of the Vth to VIIth century, and on the eastern edge of the ruins habitation has continued down to the present village of Ehnasya. This gradually moving of a town is like that of Medinet el Fayum, where the XIIth Dynasty temple is about two miles from the modern town, and the mounds between represent the intermediate history.

It was manifestly hopeless to do anything toward clearing such an enormous mass of town ruins, of a period already so well known. But from past experience at Tanis, I hoped that the burnt houses would repay excavation, as many objects left behind at a fire were not worth removal anciently. None of the houses proved to contain as much as at Tanis, and no burnt papyri were found; but some gave groups of pottery and figures which were tolerably dated by the coins found with them. Such groups are here published for comparison of datings, the terra cotta figures and lamps in photograph, the pottery in outline.

Some account of the general contents of the houses may here be given, in order of time. Each house was designated by a letter when found and everything from it was so marked; these letters of reference are quoted here. All notice of the pottery lamps is left to the description of the types of lamps treated together.

38. *Third Cent.* A.D. House K was apparently that of an ironmonger. I took many coins from the earth which had fallen as brickwork from the upper storey at the fire. Most of these were large Alexandrian brass of Trajan to Antoninus, much worn; one large brass of Philip was in sharp condition, and none of the smaller coins could be later than this reign, or possibly Gallienus, by their size, but nearly all were too much corroded to be cleaned. The house then may be dated to within ten years of 250 A.D. A great variety of terra cotta figures was found here: Harpocrates, standing draped, and seated nude; Aphrodite holding her hair; Ceres (?) seated on a throne; the common figures of girls, seated on the ground, and holding up their hands; an acrobat striding, with a palm branch; a Roman comic actor; an ostrich, a fire altar, a basket chair, and many other subjects, which may be seen in the supplementary plates.

The pottery from here is buff faced, with black pattern (No. 111, pl. xxviii); many fragments of large vases with coarse painting in black and red, of fish, spirals, &c.; and the forms Nos. 21, 38, 40, 47, 57, 64, 71, 72, 92, 93, 94, 96, and 123. No. 47 is interesting as being inscribed "1 Khoi(nix)"; it contains about 16 cubic in up to the neck, or 59 up to the brim. Being merely of rough pottery inscribed before baking, and without any adjustment, it cannot have been accurate, and we

cannot be certain to what extent it was intended to be filled; but it is the only example thus inscribed, so far as I know. It is too small for the Attic chœnix, 70 cubic in.; but it might be double the Egyptian hon, about 58 in., and termed a chœnix in Greek Egypt. Besides this pottery there was a great quantity of iron tools, most of which had fallen from the upper storey: sickles, hoes, pruning hook, sword, flesh hook, axehead, saws, knives, many keys, nails, and fragments shown on Pl. xxix. Some globular beads of blue glaze, roughly ribbed, were a coarse form of what are known from Pompeii. There were also some of the common bronze dippers.

House M was near K, on the south, and apparently of the same age from the similarity of the objects. A few figures occurred, of the usual seated female type, and a curious goddess of the palm trees, with a lamp niche below. The forms of pottery are given in Nos. 50, 51, 62, 73 (thin polished red copied from metal form), 74 (with strainer on top), 83, 84, 85, and 89. An iron hoe with a socket parallel to the blade is an unusual form found here.

House N contained figures of the same style; but as three of them are more classical in the drapery, and a Harpocrates holding a club has a proper Egyptian headdress, this group may perhaps be rather earlier.

House G seems by the figures to be of the IIIrd century also; in it were figures of a bird, a shrine, the remarkable negro-head vase (pl. xlix, 69), and a piece of hard yellow pottery dish with notched pattern round the side.

39. *Fourth Century* A.D. House H contained many pagan figures, but the coins seemed to be of the IVth century, and one of Constantine II was legible. The terra cotta figures are of Harpocrates, standing and seated, and one draped holding a club; a draped girl holding a tambourine (?); a man with shield and battle-axe; the crowned bird with a basket of fruit before it, probably the great Bennu that was sacred here; the crocodile, camel, and seated baboon. Some plaster moulds for making terra cottas of a female bust, seated figure, and lamp were found with these. The forms of pottery are shown in Nos. 21, 41, 42, 56, 59, 75, 86, 99, 100, 101, and 133. Some bronze vessels, a vase, and a cooking pan were also found, with an iron hoe like that at the base of pl. xxix.

House B also contained pagan figures, but had a coin of Constantius II. The figures were of Aphrodite and a crocodile, and a glazed head of Horus. The pottery was clearly later than that of the previous houses. The large stamped dishes come in No. 1, and painted dishes No. 4; also Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 20, 26, 35, 36, 43, 48, 55, 58, 63, 66, 67, 77, 78, 79, 80, 88, 102, 103, 104, 105, 119, 125, 126, 127, 131, 132, 134, and 135. The fine close ribbing of the cooking pots (66), and the long narrow amphoras (134), are the new classes which accompany the large flat decorated dishes in this Constantine age. There was also a dome-topped weight of alabaster of 2 kedets (294 grains), the latest stone weight that can be dated. Of glass, there were many pieces of cylindrical bottles with a wide brim and one vertical handle. Of bronze, a foot of a vase with a female bust.

House D again has a mixture of pagan figures, of Isis, Serapis, shrines, &c., with a small coin, reverse VOT. V MVLT. X, of the middle of the IVth century. The pottery is shown in Nos. 2 (with the cross), 15, 25, 39, 44, 49, 53, 65, 68, 69, 76, 97 (purple pattern on hard drab ware), 112, 129, and 130.

House F had a coin of Tacitus, and a small one, VOT. V, of the IVth century. The only pottery was a dish with a notched or "started" pattern; there was some glass blown in a mould, and a handle pinched into a row of ridges along it.

40. *Fifth Century* A.D. House C contained but little pottery and small objects. It is approximately dated by a plaster jar-sealing with a cross in relief, ЄΥ in the first quarter, h in the

third, and N in the fourth, probably ЄΥΞΗΝ (ОС): this is of the style of the late IVth or early Vth century. As against putting it too late there is a pagan female head in terra cotta, and a crocodile head in limestone. The brim and twisted handle of a thin bronze jug also remained. The only pottery was a little jug (No. 81), which is moulded in two halves and joined together, a very unusual form.

House L was a large and important mansion, with many pilasters and capitals of stone. These date it to about 500 A.D., as they closely resemble the work of Theodoric. No pottery (except a few lamps), and no small objects, were found here.

41. *Seventh Century* A.D. House A is dated by the small Alexandrian coins of Heraclius; and it is evidently much later than the preceding houses from the very rude terracotta figures whitened and painted (pl. lii, 132-7). There were some fine scraps of yellow and blue glass, and a bronze dipper. Of the pottery No. 3 may be a piece of an older plate surviving; and No. 37 looks also to be rather of the IVth century style. The large amphoras (Nos. 137, 138) seem scarcely later than the Vth century, judging by the very much worse forms used before Arab times. But the bulk of the pottery is distinctly of the late forms, as Nos. 28, 51, 70, 107, 110. No. 17 is of hard yellow salmon-coloured facing, with brown lines. The three-handled vase (No. 109) is unusual. Some things therefore agree well to the dating by coins; of the others several may be later than we should suppose, and one or two may be survivals in use. There does not seem enough evidence to prove a general mixture of periods.

House E. A great mass of copper coins were found together in a skin on the floor; a large part were of Anastasius, Justin, and Justinian, but all much worn; and the date of deposit was well fixed by a great quantity of Alexandrian coins of Heraclius. The house was a fine mansion, having a large atrium with stone columns; but this had suffered changes long before the burning of the place. The pottery (Nos. 23, 52, 61, 98, 108, 113—117, 120, 121, 122, 124) all agrees to the late date; but the amphora (136) seems to be of the IVth century, to judge by No. 134, and the general style. No. 23 is a curious pan with four cups on the brim of it, united at the top by cross handles. Of bone there is a piece of rude late work, and some cylindrical draughtsmen. Of glass a piece of mosaic pavement, of irregular pieces of sheet glass; and a very large coarse bead of red glass. Of bronze there is an upright vase of late form, some castanets, and a small cylindrical cup on six legs, perhaps an incense burner.

Eighth Century A.D. Latest of all are two of the most rudely simplified forms of lamps (G 98, 99), a piece of bone with foliage carving in relief, and some small early Arabic copper coins, which point to about the VIIIth century.

42. One general result from these houses is the late use of pagan terracottas. Not only are they abundant in the IIIrd century, but they last to the middle of the IVth, and even into the Vth century. This shows that there was a large amount of paganism continuing till long after Constantine; although we hear of the early dominance of Christianity in Egypt. It would be hard to suggest that the burnt houses all belonged to the unpopular pagan minority; but yet, so far as the objects go, we should suppose that Christianity had solely made its way during the century or two after Constantine, and was unknown before. The evidence of the temple of Hershefi shows an earlier decay of paganism. Building in some temple—presumably this one—was going on under Antoninus, as is shown by cartouches of his on a stone re-used in house L. But the bulk of the stone was removed in the third century; for after that was taken, and the earth had accumulated over the foundations, a fresh pit was sunk to get out the deeper stone, and the

pottery which was thrown into that pit was not later than the end of the IIIrd century, or early IVth. It seems then as if the temple had been surreptitiously pulled to pieces in the IIIrd century during pagan times, and then the site was frankly worked out as a quarry under Constantine. To unite these views we are led to suppose that official temple worship fell into disuse after the Antonines, while yet the domestic honouring of the old gods went on more or less incongruously for one or two centuries longer. Probably as animal worship fell into discredit under Roman and Christian influences, so the pagan world favoured Horus worship the more; and thus Isis and Horus became the popular deities of paganism, until at last they were taken together into Christianity, where no such worship had existed before. That they should continue as the most popular feature of mediaeval Christianity, is similar to the popularity of the Mecca pilgrimage and the black stone of the Kaabah, which were similarly taken over into Islam, with which they had no connection.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE POTTERY. PLATES XXX—XXXIV.

43. THE houses which we excavated have supplied a variety of forms of pottery, much of which is tolerably well dated by the coins and other things found with it, as we have noticed in describing the houses. Though this collection of 138 forms is too meagre to form a *corpus*, yet it may serve as a dated nucleus for a full *corpus* of forms to be compiled in future. The numbers are therefore only consecutive reference numbers, and not arranged for the purpose of permanent indications. The order of the forms is the same as in the *corpus* of prehistoric pottery; the most open at the begining, and the most closed at the end. But within each class of similar forms they are placed here in the order of age, so as to illustrate the changes.

Nos. 1-3 are the large flat dishes of polished hard red ware, sometimes called "imitation Samian." The patterns are all stamped by hand in small portions.

No. 4 is of a rather yellower ware, painted on the inside with a thistle.

Nos. 5-22 are various small bowls and cups. No. 17 is of a thin hard yellow ware with brown lines.

No. 23 is a very strange form of coarse brown pottery. A large bowl or pan has four cups on the edge of it, communicating at their bases with the hollow brim of the pan. Flat handles stretched from cup to cup at the top. Only fragments of this form have been found.

Nos. 26-28 have peculiar broad flat brims. It is curious how late Roman forms revert to the same type as late Egyptian forms of the XIXth Dynasty. These broad brims, the three-handled vase (No. 109), the ribbed jars (36-38), and the very small necks (as 83), all belong to both times of decadence. No. 26 has a loop pattern of a broad white line.

Nos. 30-32 are very common forms in the later Roman pottery.

Nos. 33-34 are probably of the sixth or seventh century.

Nos. 35-39 are characteristic ribbed pottery of the pre-Constantine age.

No. 40 has traces of the flower pattern yet left, otherwise it would seem by the general look to be later.

No. 46, with the knob at the base, and the wide mouth with a brim, seems intended to be lashed on to a water wheel, like modern jars of the same form.

Nos. 47-49 might all be measures, as 47 is marked "1 Khoi(nix)." This contains 46 cubic inches to the neck, or 59 to the brim: but it is not likely to be accurate as it is not adjusted after baking.

No. 54 is a very unusual form.

No. 57, with white spots on the shoulder, might have been expected to be later.

No. 61, with broad bands of red, must be of the seventh century from the date of the house.

44. Nos. 62-70 are all cooking pots; such forms are generally found much smoked outside, and often clogged with organic matter. They belong to the Constantine age, and vary in form later on.

Nos. 71-88 are all one-handled jugs. 73 of hard thin red ware, is copied from a metal form. 74 has a strainer at the mouth, and a handle to

carry it by ; the face is whitened. 75 has also a strainer top. 81 is curiously moulded in two halves and joined together, not made on the wheel like all the others.

The painted jugs (88, 90-93, 97) are the very close of classical designs, showing the greatest degradation; while in the VIIth century, 98 has frankly gone on to barbaric ornament, which might be prehistoric.

No. 89 and onwards are all two-handled vases. 106 is copied from a form of beaten metal, probably of the VIth or VIIth century by the style. The exaggerated forms (as 108, 115, 116, 117) are all very late: they are like the forms in Coptic wood turning, often coloured red and yellow and polished.

No. 111 is interesting as a later survival of classical vase painting than we should have expected, as this is dated closely to 250 A.D.

No. 119 is restored from fragments, and has been supposed here to have been a vase ; but it seems quite possible that it was a camel laden with four amphoras, and painted with trappings.

No. 122 is a very curious thick ware decorated with deeply incised lines, the pattern of which is difficult to identify.

Nos. 123-124 are covers for jars.

Nos. 125-126 are barrel bottles which I also found at Tanis of the same period. They are usually of salmon-coloured ware, with red face, and very liable to flake.

The amphoras are still well formed at the beginning of the IVth century, as 130-132. But they run down to ruder forms until they are far rougher and smaller than 138 by the time of the Arab conquest. It is notable how all of these have well-marked ribbing continuous from the neck to rather below the middle; then a confused space, and then well-marked ribbing continuous to the point. It seems as if they were made in two separate halves, and joined together last of all. An actual example of a half amphora, finished to an edge ready for joining to the other half, was also found.

CHAPTER IX.

THE CEMETERIES OF SEDMENT AND GUROB.

By C. T. Currelly.

45. While Dr. Naville was excavating at Ahnas, or Ehnasya, he spent a short time in the desert opposite the town searching for its cemetery. The tombs which he opened did not by any means account for the numbers at which he would estimate the population of Ahnas, so in his report he expressed the belief that the main cemetery was yet unknown. The cemetery already known is about two miles south of the village of Sedment, and about three-quarters of a mile back in the desert. Here in some small limestone hillocks the tombs lay in a compact group.

The first search was made near where Dr. Naville had worked, to see if any tombs had escaped the notice of his workmen, who were villagers without former training in such work. Three or four days, however, showed that whatever skill had been lacking in the workmen had been well made up by the excavator, as only a few previously plundered tombs rewarded a careful search by our skilled Quftis.

46. In a northward search two Roman cemeteries were examined. Just opposite the village of Sedment are indications of a Roman cemetery of considerable size. On examination this proved to be very large, and was probably the cemetery of the Roman Herakleopolis. Near the present village are well-made brick tombs, but as later tombs were made further out in the desert, they became more and more careless, till those about three-quarters of a mile from the village are mere holes in the ground. In some a small amount of brickwork supports one side, but only those immediately by Sedment could be called brick tombs. The bodies had been wrapt up, often in coarse canvas only, and placed in pits, from two to five feet deep. Many of the tombs were opened, but nothing was found with the bodies.

Directly west from Sedment a cemetery was found near the cultivation on the Fayum side. Hence the burials were of the most careless kind, being merely small pits from two to six feet deep, into which from one to ten bodies had been roughly thrown. Only one burial had any protection for the mummy. The body lay between two rows of large bricks placed on their sides, across which another row was laid to form a covering. In this tomb the body was wrapped, and the skull showed that death had been the result of a blow from an axe. This and the number of men carelessly thrown into pits might indicate that the place was a battle-field. A large number of pits were opened, but only a few pots were obtained.

47. In the search southward, a few scattered tombs were found, but there is nothing that can be called a cemetery. The largest number of tombs found together were near the cultivation, just opposite the mounds of Ehnasya. There were two distinct forms of tomb. Those nearest the cultivation had the axis parallel to it, i.e., north and south, and were pits without brick-

work, 8 ft. by 3 ft., and about 6 ft. deep. At about 4 ft. from the surface the sides were hollowed out to receive the mummies. This form of tomb is common in the VIth Dynasty. Unfortunately, all had been re-used at least once. All had been rifled by the time of the XVIIIth Dynasty, re-used during this period, rifled again, and most of them re-used during Roman times. The Roman burial was often carelessly made on top of the broken coffins of the XVIIIth Dynasty.

The other type was the regular XVIIIth Dynasty tomb. The axes were east and west, with the tomb chamber at either end of the pit, but in these there was only one chamber. In none of them was the floor of the pit level; it always sloped in rough steps down to the tomb-chamber.

In two cases the pit, instead of being of the usual form, 7 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in., was square, 3 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 6 in. Large pieces of shale had fallen from the roof, and completely broken up the burials. Each tomb contained more than one burial, but as the water reached to the chambers most of the bones had decayed.

As will be seen from plates xxxvi—viii, the pottery showed little variation. The majority of the vases are of the coarse red clay, without any ornament. The few painted examples had either lines running around the pot or a simple geometric design. A few were of a light yellow clay, ornamented with black stripes (pl. xxxix, 7). There were a few pots of the so-called Phoenician type (pl. xxxix, 35, 36), but most of these were in such bad condition that only the necks remained.

Nearly fourteen square miles of ground were searched, but no cemetery was found. This covered the area that would seem to be the probable distance to which bodies would be carried. If the bodies were brought by water, the cemetery may be under the village of Sedment, or they may have been taken even to Gurob, though the latter is not probable.

Tombs at Gurob.

48. A little north of the Gurob dyke a wady runs westward towards the high hills that divide this district from the Fayum. In its bed the first unopened tombs were found. Our best tomb hunter noticed that in one place the rock was softer than the regular limestone, and forcing with difficulty a hole into this slightly softer mass, he found sand below. Fifteen to thirty inches of gypsum encrustation had formed over the tops of these tombs; yet there was not one that had not been plundered later than Ramesside times. All had been re-used by the Ramesside peoples, and again plundered. Of the early burials practically nothing remained.

49. The Ramesside coffins were of pottery. The form in all cases was the same, round and tapering towards the feet. This coffin has the appearance of being made on the wheel in one piece, with only a half-inch hole left at the top. When partly dry a cutting is started, as if to divide the coffin in two, down the long axis. This goes down for two feet, where another cut meets it at right angles, and the piece thus taken off forms the lid. With the lid off this gives an appearance of a huge slipper. Many of the coffins are decorated with drawings of the genii of the dead and other religious designs, but the majority had only a head modelled in low relief on the lid. The pottery was good, well baked, and with a hard surface.

These had been rifled, and with such care that nothing of any value had been overlooked. A few poor pots, a broken glazed-ware crocodile, and a piece of pumice-stone, were the only things that remained with the broken coffins. As quantities of pumice-stone are washed up on the shores of Crete, this may well have been washed across the Mediterranean, or may have been imported. In Roman times pumice-stone was much used in the leather trade, and so it may well have been in use earlier.

50. Several of the tombs had been re-used in about the first century A.D. All of these later coffins were alike. The sides, top, and bottom were of very thin wood, so poorly and carelessly made that the fragments of shale falling from the roof of the tomb chambers had broken all of them. In everything connected with the burials the greatest carelessness was shown. Not even had the trouble been taken to remove the sand from the mouth of the tomb chamber, but the bodies had been pushed in, and left at any angle that the sand might make. Each tomb was full of bodies. The cartonnages of the mummies in these wooden coffins were built up from papyri. Unfortunately the damp had reduced these to powder, so that it was impossible to touch one without at once seeing everything fall to pieces. The imagination is almost inclined to run riot on what these thousands of Greek papyri may have contained.

These tombs were of the regular XVIIIth Dynasty form, a pit from the bottom of which a chamber ran into the ground. In these the limestone had been cut through, and the chamber dug in a soft shale that underlay the surface limestone. In the tomb chamber the shale of the ceiling and sides had so broken away that it was difficult to note the original form, but no regularity seems to have been observed. In a few cases a secondary chamber opened off the first. Though I found no definite evidence, it is probable that the people who re-used the tombs enlarged the original chamber, and may have added the secondary one.

51. North of this wady and nearer the cultivated land we found a small hillock that was thickly pitted with tombs. This fortunately had been overlooked by the modern digger. In many places in this district the rock has cracks about a foot wide running along at the surface, and in these we found a number of babies buried, at a depth of about 20 inches. In one case a reed mat was underneath the body and the black and white glass beads with the carnelian ring on plate xl, 16 were with another. These beads are of the style made during the reign of Tahutmes III.

52. At about forty inches under the surface a large number of animal heads were found interred. These had been buried together, evidently with considerable care. There was nothing with them to give evidence of the date at which they had been buried: but as everything else found on the knoll was of the latter part of the XVIIIth Dynasty, it is reasonable to place these heads as of that date also.

53. Unfortunately here also no tombs had escaped the robbers in ancient times, but several things that they had overlooked were discovered in the rubbish. The few scarabs found showed the burials here to belong to the period of Hatshepsut and Tahutmes III (1516—1449 B.C.) and this was further proved by the beads. Some very good glass, commonly called Phoenician glass, was found, and also some good alabaster bowls and diorite kohl pots. In two of the tombs fragments of Aegean false-necked vases were found. One was decorated with broad bands of black, and the other had this decoration filled in with narrow lines about $\frac{1}{10}$ in. apart between the broader bands, and around the neck the dotted lily design. The style is that of the decadence of Aegean art, and is spoken of by Mr. Evans as the period of partial reoccupation at Knossos.

54. A very short distance east of this mound there was a row of circular pits, and great numbers of bleached bones and pieces of coarse canvas were strewing the ground. These tombs were of the early Christian period. The tombs were in regular rows. A more or less circular hole of about four feet diameter and widening out towards the bottom descended to a depth of from four to six feet. Although there was no sign of the bodies having been disturbed at a later period, I could not see any skeletons in place. Either the bones were thrown in, or from ten to twenty bodies were

carelessly dropped into the pit. A cross or two, a Christian palm-branch lamp, and a roughly-carved dove (see plate xlii) showed the tombs to be Christian and of about the IVth century. The dove carved in wood shows how long certain things may survive. Over the screen in chapels in the Cretan mountains such doves are placed to-day. The size, form, and method of inserting the wing is the same.

Near these circular pits were some tombs that had been re-used at about the same time. The bodies were roughly wrapped, and had been stacked in the tomb one above another. But there was some idea of regularity; for instance, bodies were lying with the axes east and west, though the heads were not all to the east. These I took to be pagans. Could the Christian protest against paganism have shown itself in this total and unnatural disregard for the body?

55. About half a mile south of the temple site we found some prehistoric graves. The plunderers had left very little. One whole pot and some sherds were obtained. This was of the tall cylinder shape, and decorated by red lines dividing the surface into lozenge-shaped spaces, of which the long axis is vertical. This type comes near the close of the prehistoric period. Unfortunately the pot was so badly decayed that it fell to pieces shortly after we found it.

56. A short distance south of the temple a cemetery for burying sacred fish was found. Here, at a depth of from 20 to 35 inches below the surface, were the remains of a large number of the sacred Nile perch. As far as could be seen the fish had been buried without any process of embalming or other preservation. A piece of net or a few fish were placed within it, and then the hole was filled up with ashes. One of the pits was brick-lined, and one of these bricks was stamped with the cartouche of Ramessu II. A search was then made, and in a wall in the cemetery a brick was found stamped with the cartouche of Tahutmes III. Near the fish were many oxen interred. As my companion, Mr. L. Loat, has made special study of Nile fishes, the full account of this interesting cemetery is published by him in the annual volume of the Egyptian Research Account.

The drawing of an ox in glazed ware and the scarabs came from the site of the temple worked by Professor Petrie when he was digging in the Fayum (plate xl, 2, 3, 7, 8).

It will be seen these show the very things found in the animals cemetery. No. 2 is an ox; No. 3 is the Nile perch; No. 7 is a picture of the king sacrificing one, and the seal, No. 8, is in the form of a fish. This led me to think that the worship of these animals was a part of the temple worship. The plates of scarabs published by Professor Petrie, after he dug the temple site, however, show only one with a fish design, but they also show no other marked design; so it is possible that the worship of this fish had a prominent place in the Gurob temple.

The general evidence of the three weeks' excavations entirely goes to confirm Professor Petrie's statement that the town was a foreign centre, and had no existence after the reign of Merenptah.

The foreign pottery shows intercourse with the Aegean and Phoenicia by sea, and the juglet (plate xxxix, 32) is evidence of Syrian trade by caravan.

CHAPTER X.

THE SITE OF BUTO.

By W. M. F. Petrie and C. T. Currelly.

57. When studying the geography of Ptolemy, I noticed that the position of Buto was due north of Kabasa; and as the latter was almost certainly the modern Shabas, and a canal ran due north from that, the site of Buto was probably down that canal. When I visited the place in 1886 I found a large town and temple-site in the required position, with a village close by it named Ibtu. The connection of this name with that of Buto is said to have been suggested by Rochemonteix; but it is not in his collected works, nor was I aware of it when tracking it out by Ptolemy's position, and publishing it in *Naukratis* ii. The identification is accepted by Mr. Hogarth in his recent discussion of the district (*Journ. Hell. St.* xxiv).

After eighteen years an opportunity occurred of examining this site, and Mr. Currelly went there in February 1904, to make some trial pits. The general results of this examination are incorporated in the following description of the site.

The sketch-map (pl. xliv), is based on the official survey of the surrounding field divisions; the land surveyor not having any business with antiquities, but only with taxed property, has not placed any suggestion of the real shape of the mounds on the official survey. As I was expecting to continue work there in future, I had not brought surveying instruments on my visit, and hence the sketch here given was only made by pacing and reference to the surrounding fields.

The first main feature is the division of the Roman town (pl. xliii, 5, 6) in two halves, separated by the approach to the temple. This suggests a connection with the dual towns *Pe* and *Dep*, in early times; but as the whole of the remains now above water-level are probably not before the Ptolemies, the present configuration need not have any relation to the ancient positions of the towns. It is singular that there is another great dual city, Thmuis-Mendes, in the east of the Delta. There may be some common cause for such duality, probably in separate towns of earlier people and conquerors.

Between the two great mounds the ground rises but slightly, and has been much dug away for *sebakh*; the large mounds have been similarly dug, so that the house walls stand high and bare over most of the mounds. At the north-west of the mounds is a lower rise, which is the Roman cemetery. This ground is full of pottery coffins, as described below. Outside of this is a ridge, with some large red brick houses of Roman age. In this cemetery ground a deep pit, sunk about 30 feet to water level, showed brick walls at intervals to the bottom. At the top the pottery was of the IVth century A.D., and at the bottom was a Greek vase of the IInd century B.C. Hence the town had been great and flourishing in the Ptolemaic and Roman time, as 30 feet of ruins had accumulated in five or six centuries. But its earlier history is now hidden beneath the water-level.

58. The temple is bounded by a great temenos wall, about 70 feet (40 cubits) thick (xlii, 3, 4). This is thickened by masses built into

the north-east and north-west corners. The irregularity of the plan is like that of Tanis, and probably arose from wishing to include some other building beside the temple. Within it is a brick wall close around the actual temple, about 25 feet thick. This inner area is parallel to the south side of the temenos. The space east of the temple is entirely filled with houses up to the top of the temenos wall, while there are other houses not quite so high at the sides; the ruins in front are lower. All of these houses are of Roman age, as far as can be seen by the pottery. The wall close to the temple goes down into the water, so its base is unknown; but it rises in all about 25 feet over water, and was therefore over 30 or 35 feet high originally. This must have completely hidden the temple; and as the space inside was only about 100 feet wide, it scarcely seems as if even a passage existed between the stone temple and the brick wall. Moreover, a bed of sand still remains banked against this wall at 6 to 7 feet above water; and that suggests that the stonework was built close to the wall.

Throughout the temple area no built stone was found, although we sunk seven large pits nearly all to water-level. But great quantities of quartzite fragments remain all through the ground. These are also scattered far and wide over all the mounds, probably where the destroyers had worked corn-grinders out of the temple masonry. The small amount of limestone chips in proportion to the quartzite suggests that the temple was internally of quartzite from Gebel Ahmar, and externally of brick plastered and stuccoed white; while limestone was perhaps restricted to the facade, where fine detail was required. The sand bed at 6 to 7 feet above water was seen in two pits, and was probably that of the last re-building of the temple, presumably in the XXVIth Dynasty. But nearly all of it had been carried away, probably to mix with lime for Roman mortar; and the whole of the lower foundations of the lower temples seem to have been completely removed by Roman quarriers. In one place a row of sawn slabs of stone was left by them stacked together, showing how systematically and completely they made their clearances. This is also indicated by three pieces of porphyry jars of the Ist Dynasty, found scattered in various parts of the top of the Roman town, on the outside mounds. These show that the Roman destroyers had dug out the foundations down to the oldest temple, and had scattered remains similar to those of Hierakonpolis, which they had found in their clearance. This gives little hope of ever finding much of the early temple, even if the difficulty of the water-level were overcome.

59. How the lower part comes to be now under water is explained, when we see how the coast remains at Alexandria are all submerged; and this agrees with Mr. Hogarth's report that the Ptolemaic remains are all now below water. In the early Arab period the whole north of the Delta seems to have subsided, as is usual with great deltas; the sea broke in and flooded what had been the richest nomes, and formed the great coast lakes of the present time, studded over with mounds of Roman towns. This subsidence placed all the earlier remains beneath water level; and here it seems that the earlier temple levels, and the town before the Ptolemies, must be resigned as practically inaccessible.

The denudation of the site is excessive from the heavy rains (see xliii). Nearly all the north wall has been washed away; only ten feet width of the seventy is left at the top of it. The whole wall is built with layers of rushes between the bricks to bind them. In the west corner of the temenos wall, at 300 from the S.W. and 520 from the N.W., I saw a discolouration of the ground, which proved to be a pit thirty inches square in the brickwork, filled with earth. This looked like a foundation deposit hole; so we cleared it down through 280 inches of brick-

work and 50 of hard mud, but found nothing below, though we dug 15 in. into unmoved base mud at the bottom.

W. M. F. P.

60. To the north of the two mounds of Buto there is a flat mass of rubbish rising from 20 to 30 ft. above the level of the cultivation. In this the Roman population of the town were buried. Denudation and the picks of the *sebakh* diggers have laid bare so many of their pottery coffins that in places the ground is covered with the fragments. Some of the digging has been done in the sides of the mound, where ends of numerous coffins may be seen in section.

61. The first feeling on the sight of the cemetery was: how strong a contrast the careless cheapness of the burials offered to the pious care with which the early Egyptian laid away his dead.

There were no regularly built tombs. A hole was dug and in this the body in its pottery coffin was placed, and the sections now visible show the conscious or unconscious disorderly superposition of successive burials. Most of the bodies lay with the head to the east.

62. The coffins fall into four classes. The best ones are somewhat the shape of a modern coffin, but very shallow, and have the ends rounded. The pottery is of the ordinary coarse red type. The sides and bottom are about an inch thick, but the rim widens out considerably to fit against the flat lid.

The second type is similar, but without the lid. The body is placed on the ground and the inverted coffin is placed over it.

The third is a still poorer type. It is merely two large round pots, each about 3 ft. deep, and with a broad flat-topped rim. Into one of these the head and shoulders were thrust, while the other was drawn up over the feet.

Though this method may seem rather rough and ready, it protected the bodies better than the coffin-shaped pots did; for while many of the double pots were intact, all the coffins had been forced in by the pressure of the earth.

Children were buried in broken amphorae of the water-pot type. The top was broken off and the body placed inside.

The workmanship shown by even the best of these coffins is very poor and careless, and the superiority of even the poorest of the slipper-like Ramesside coffins found at Gurob is very marked. This is all the more noticeable, as the pottery, that littered the site in tons, showed very good technique. It is certainly the best Roman pottery I have seen, and shows that at Buto the potter's art was taken seriously. Imitations of the fourth century black Attic ware, and a thin red ware with a beautiful surface, were in such quantities that it seemed that carelessness alone could account for the uniform roughness of the coffins.

A considerable number of coffins were taken out, and deep pits were also sunk into this part of the mound in the hope of finding an earlier cemetery beneath. A few things were found that were probably, but not positively, connected with the burials. The only objects of interest were two flask-shaped bottles made of very thin glass. These are decorated with zigzag lines of paint, an apparent imitation of the familiar Greek glass. The models no doubt were obtained by robbing tombs, and the presence of Ist Dynasty stone bowls high up in Roman houses would indicate considerable plundering, probably in the temple area.

As the cultivated area is only two meters above sea-level, the soil of the mounds is so damp that nearly all organic matter has long ago disappeared.

On the edge of the mound, just a little north of the axis of the temple, a very large granite statue of a hawk was found. The head, the base, and one wing were mutilated. It is uninscribed, but from the style seems to be of the XXVIth Dynasty. See plate xliii, 7, 8.

C. T. C.

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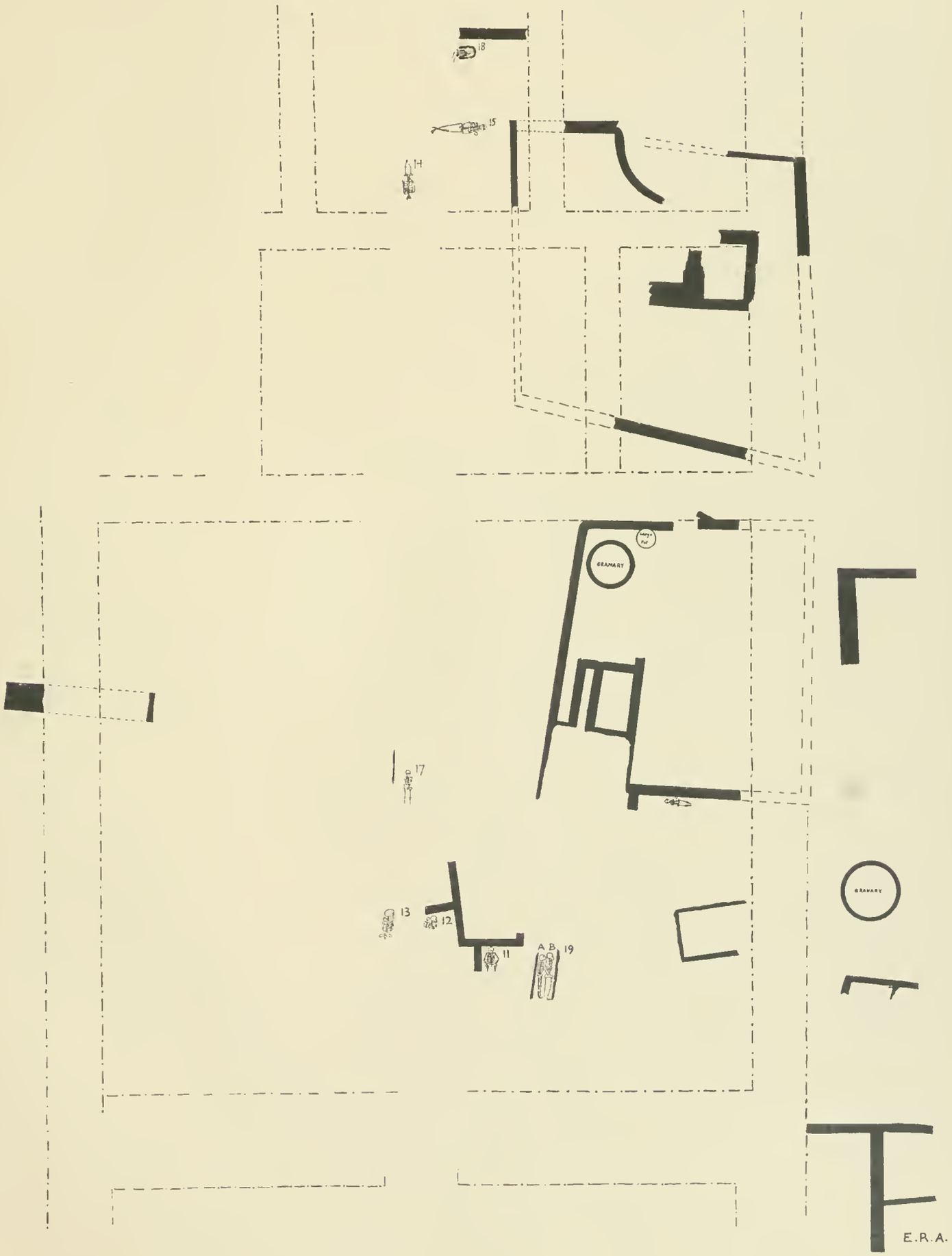
EHNASYA. TEMPLE : FROM BACK. LOOKING SOUTH.

EHNASYA, TEMPLE ; FROM FRONT, LOOKING NORTH.

EHNASYA, TEMPLE; ACROSS COURT LOOKING EAST.

EHNASYA, TEMPLE: ACROSS HYPOSTYLE HALL, LOOKING EAST.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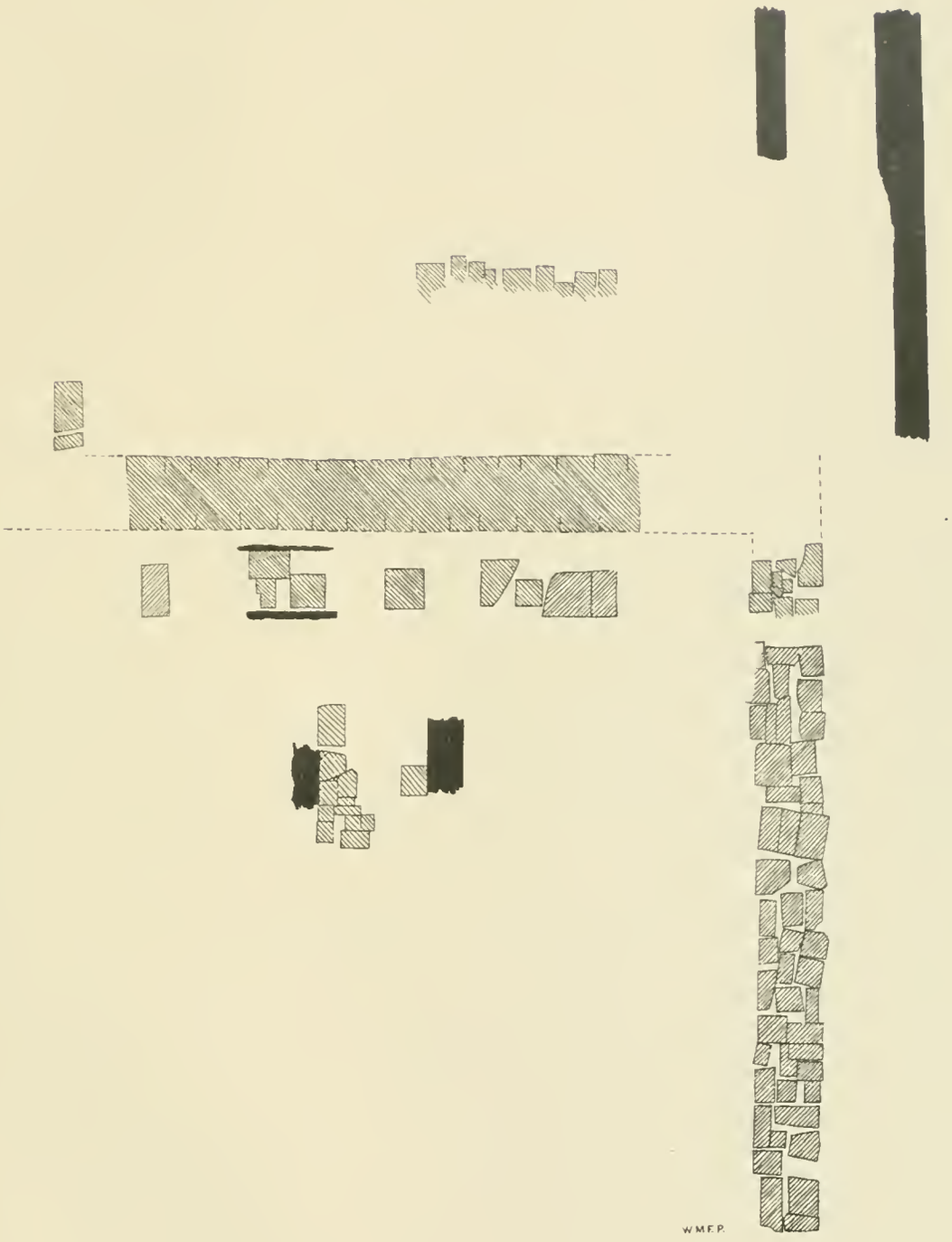
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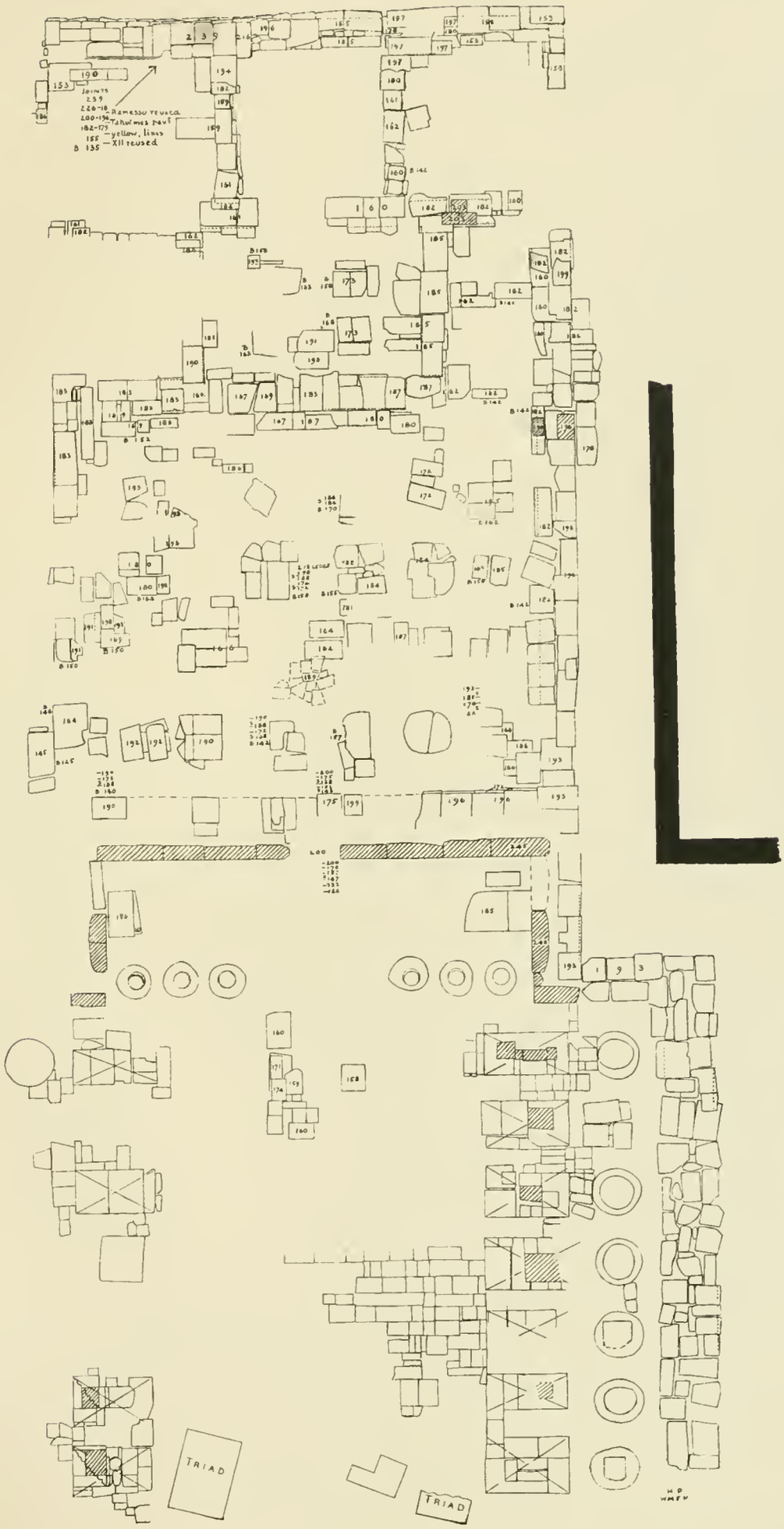
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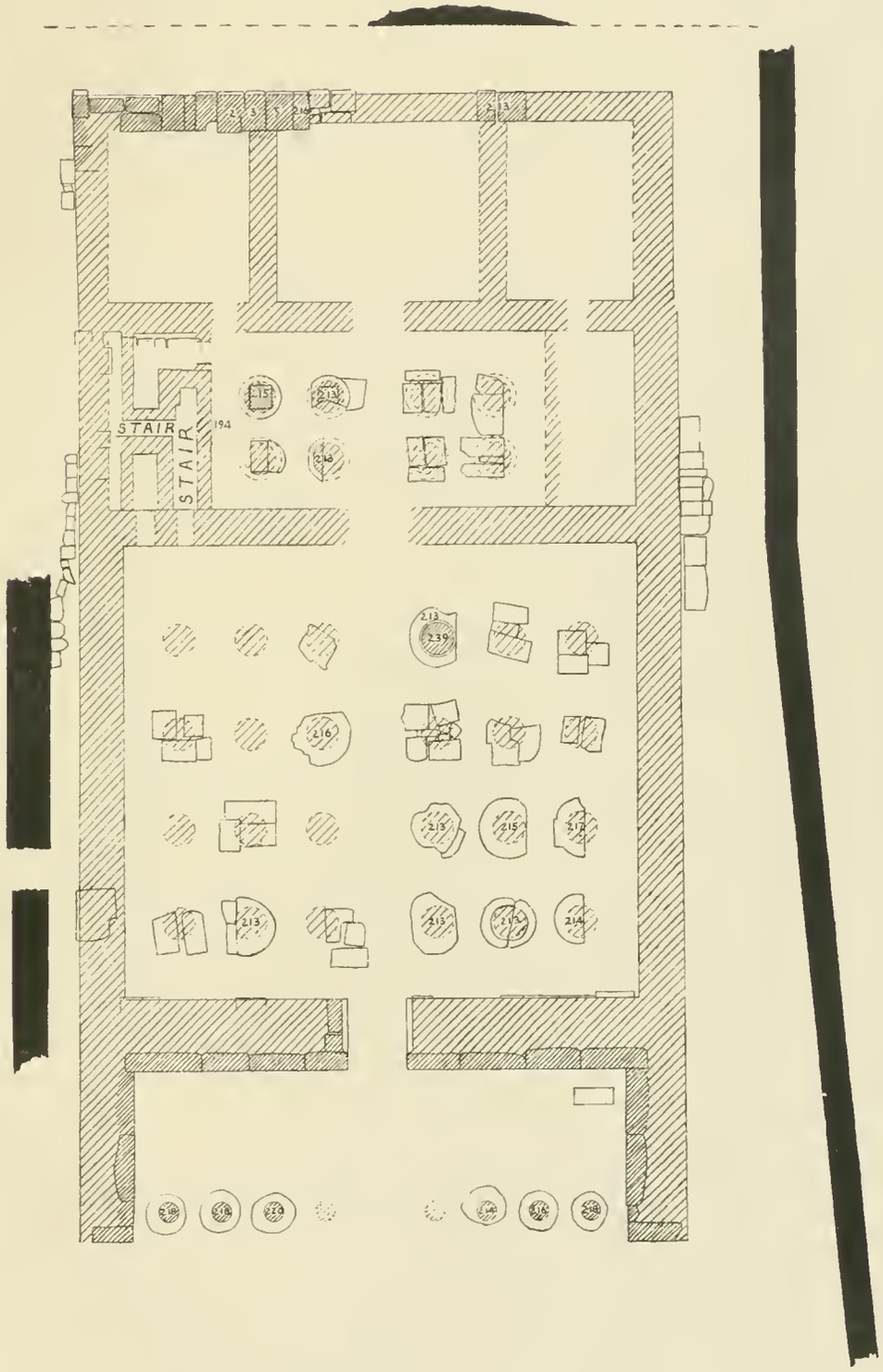
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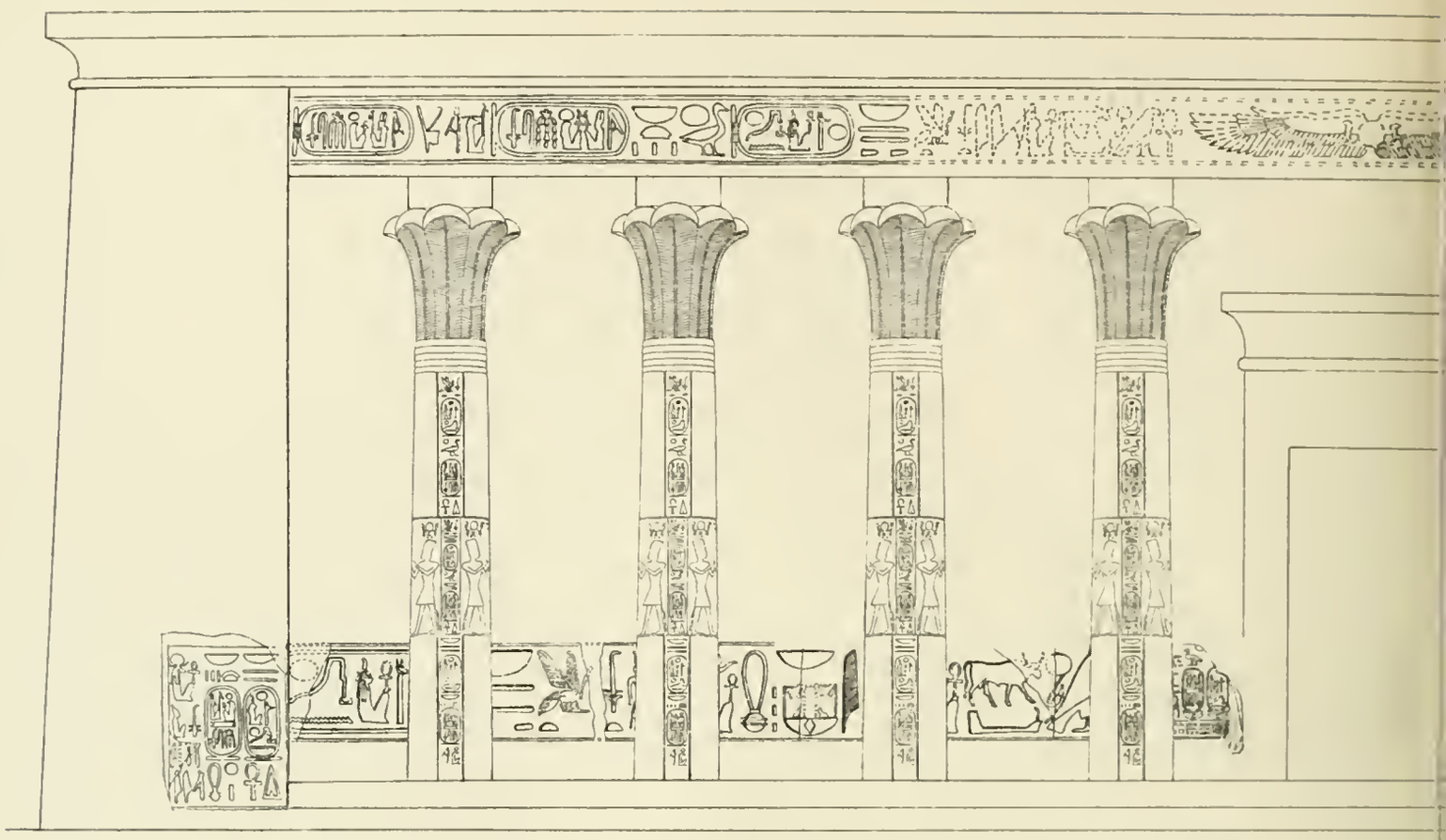

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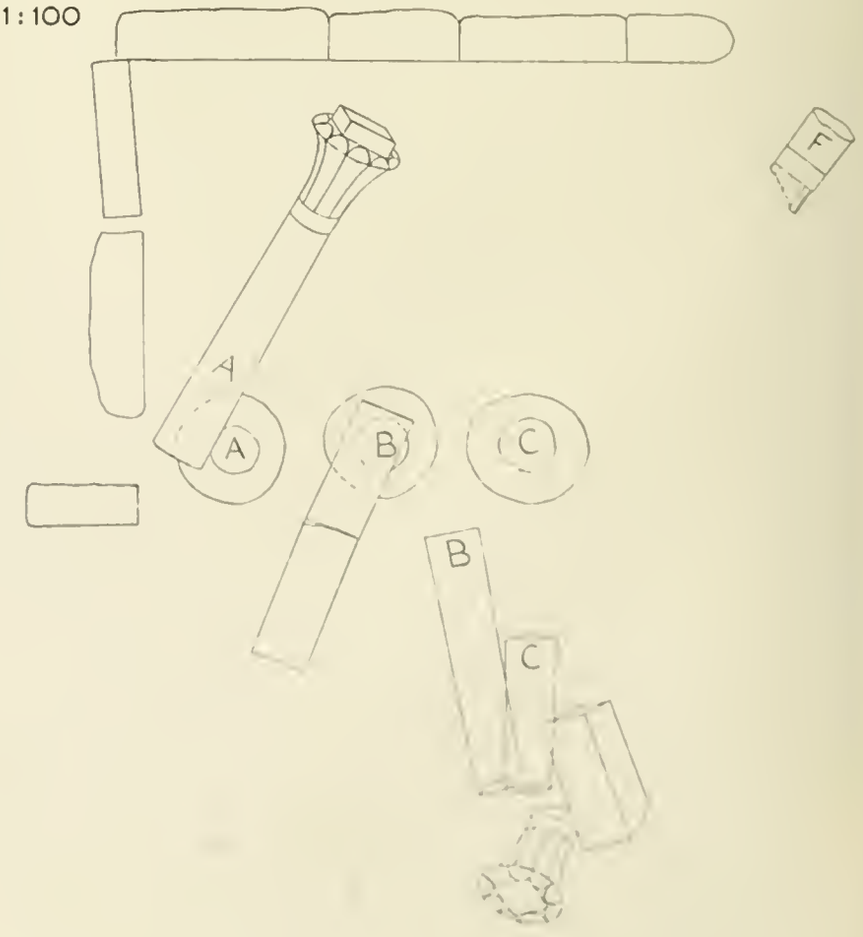

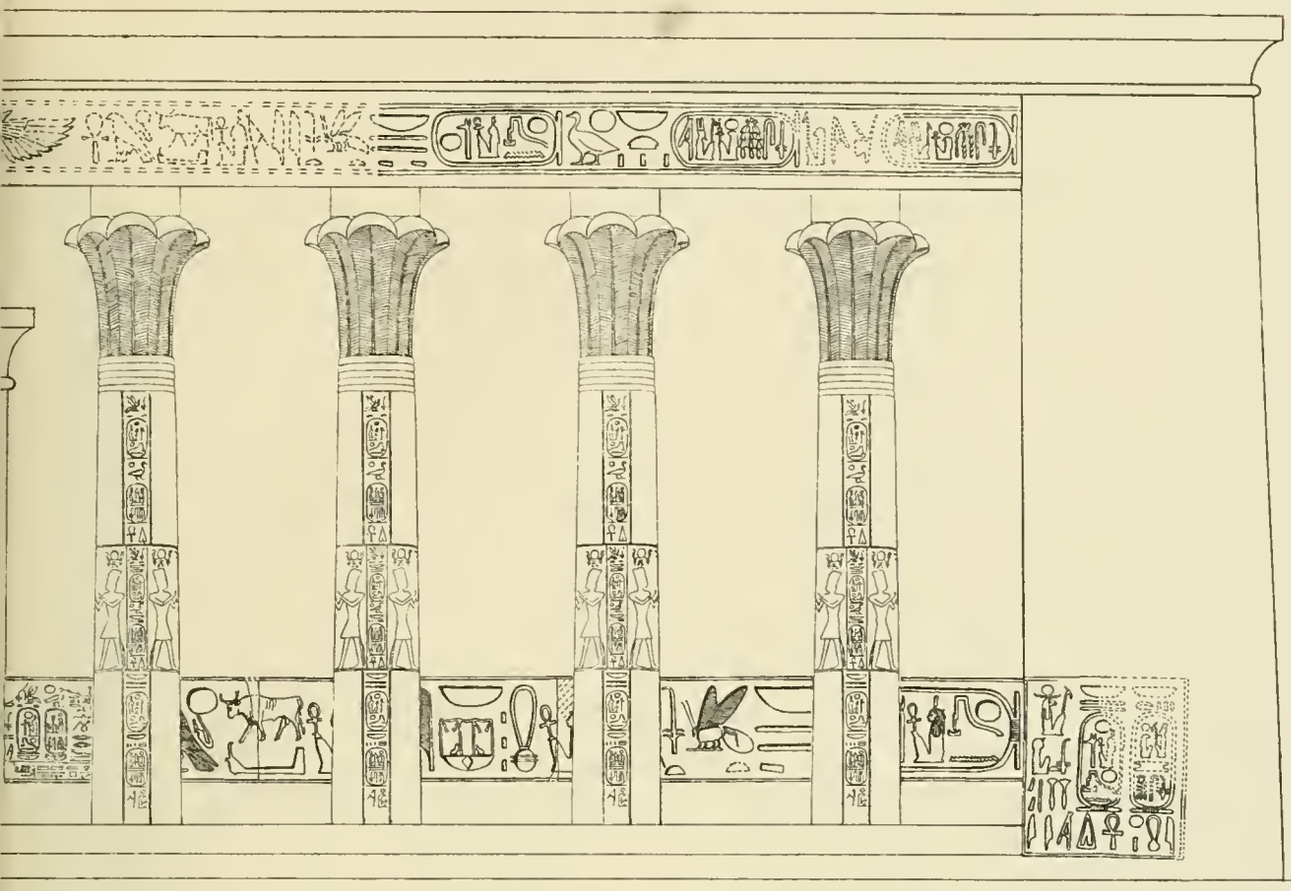

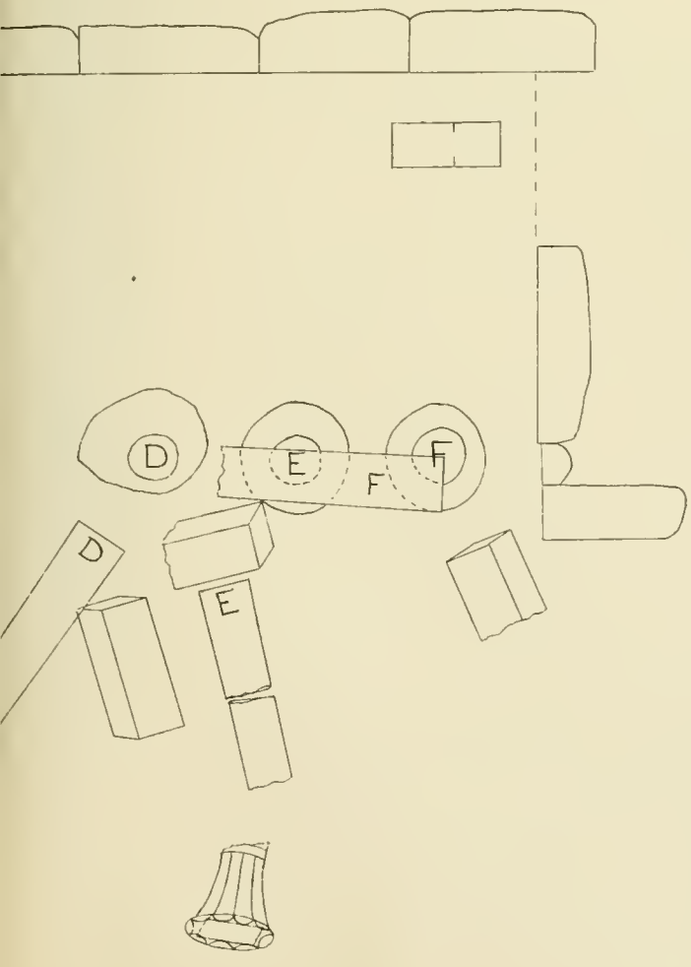
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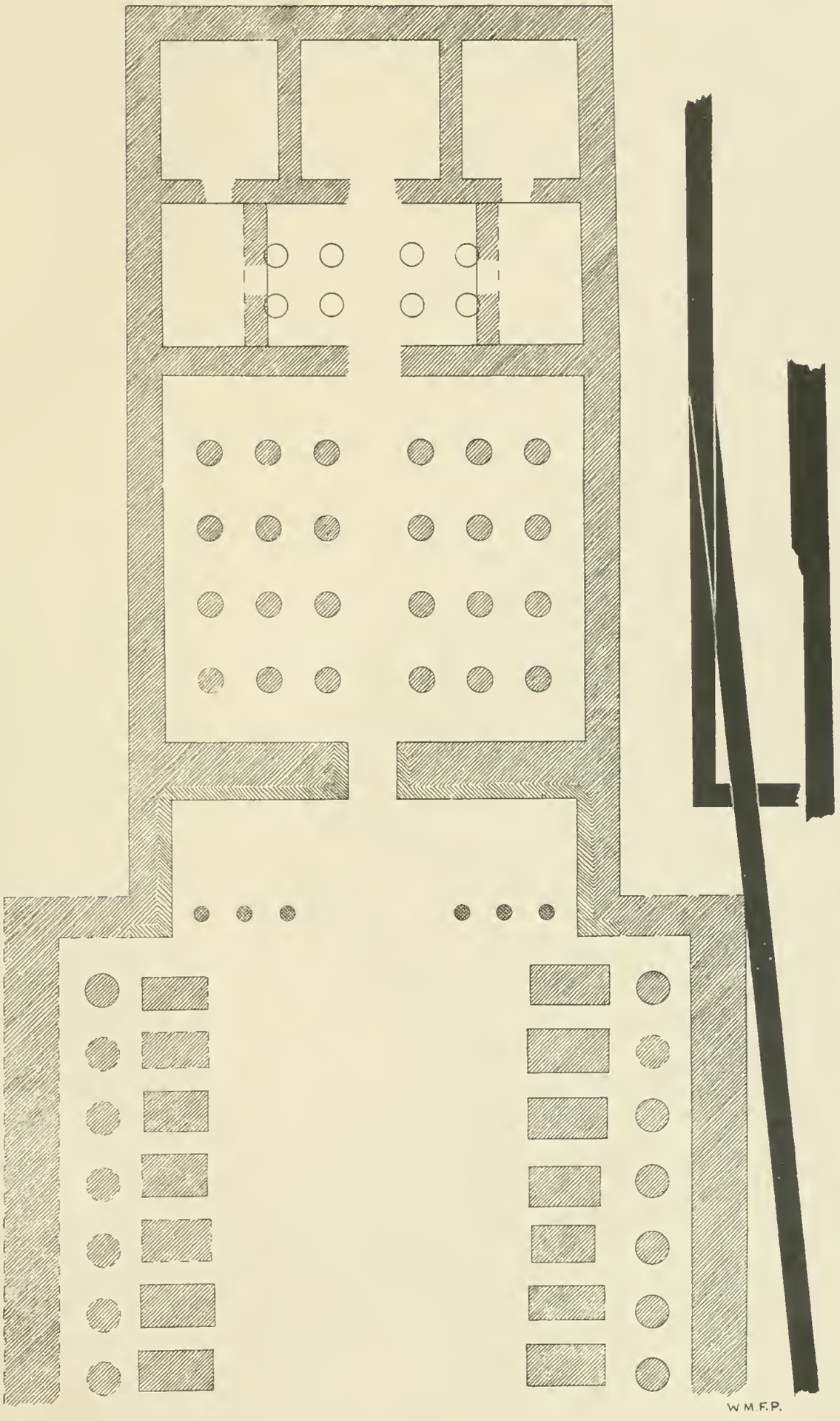
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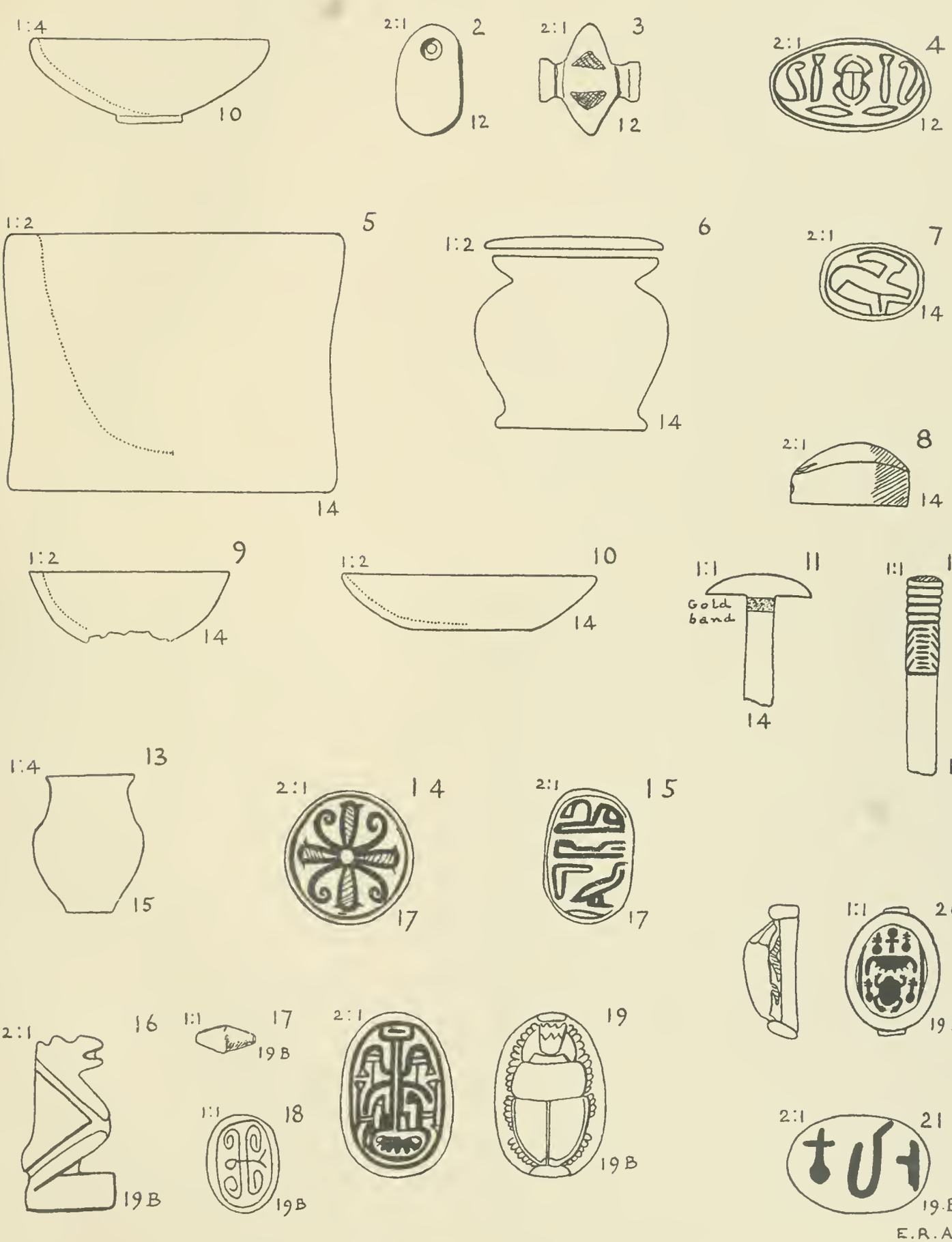
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E.R.A.

COURT, WITH FACADE, PEDESTALS OF COLOSSI. AND TEMENOS.

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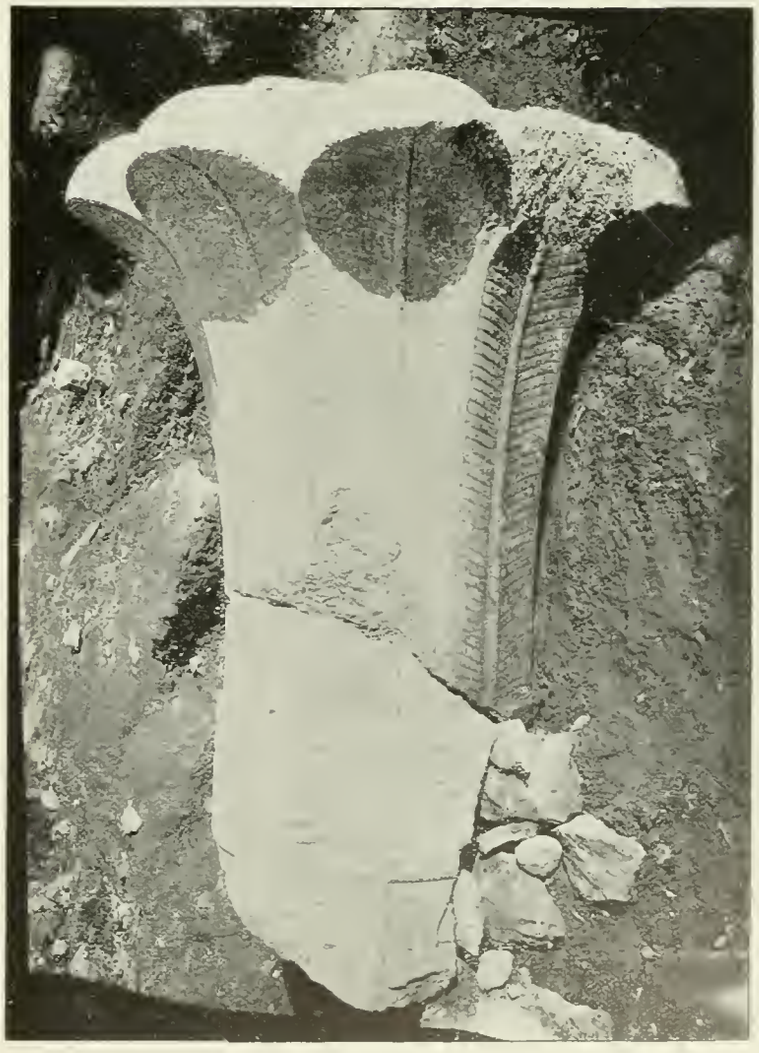
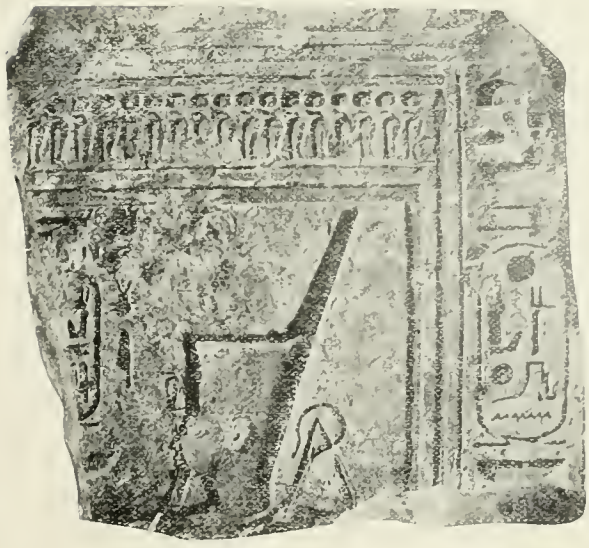


GRANITE CAPITAL. XII. DYN.

FIGURE OF KING IN A FESTIVAL. VI. DYN.?

INSCRIPTION OF SENUSERT III. XII. DYN.



RAMESSU II. IN FESTIVAL. XIX. DYN.

HAKOR ON SHRINE. XXIX. DYN.

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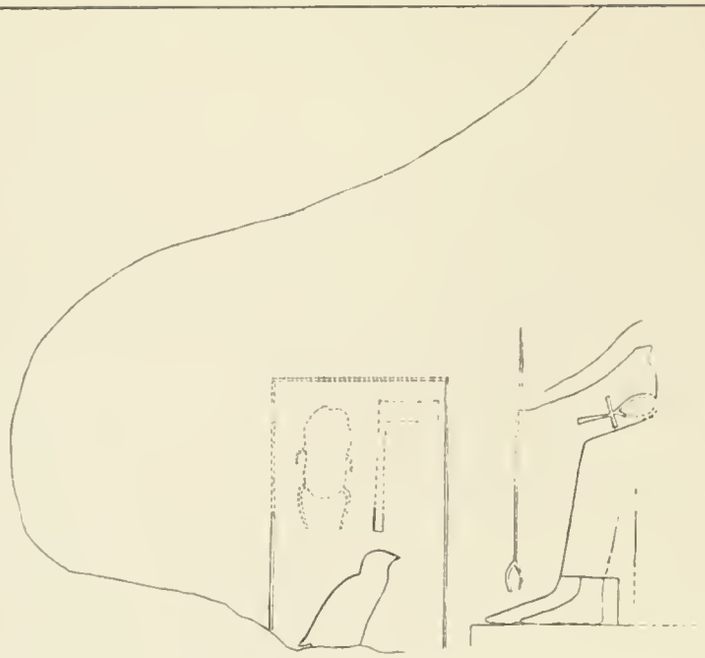

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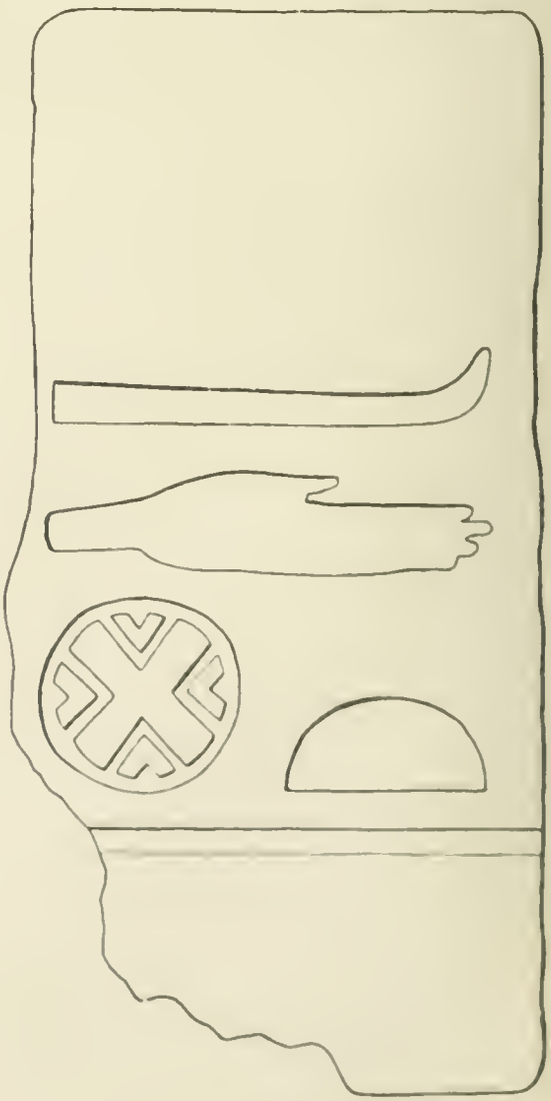

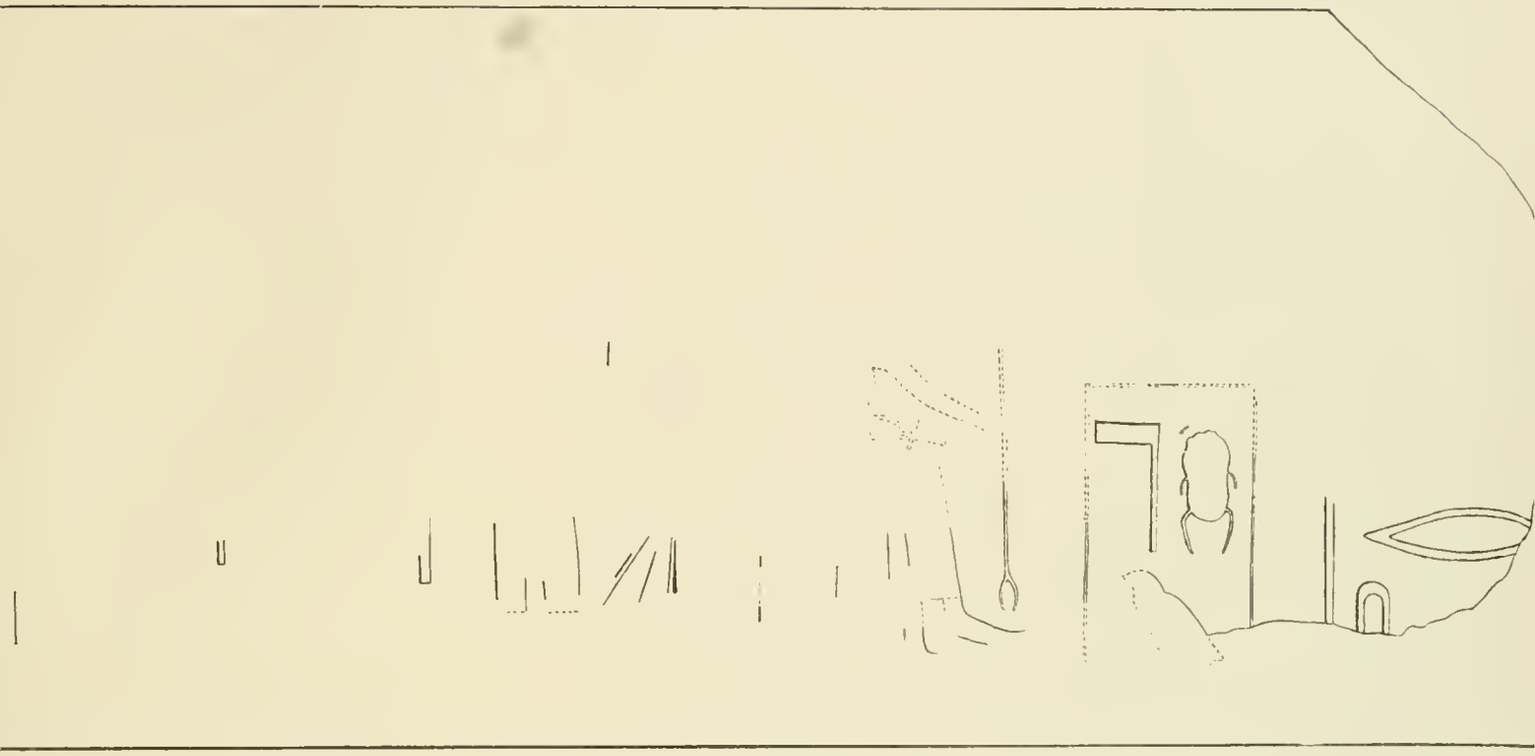

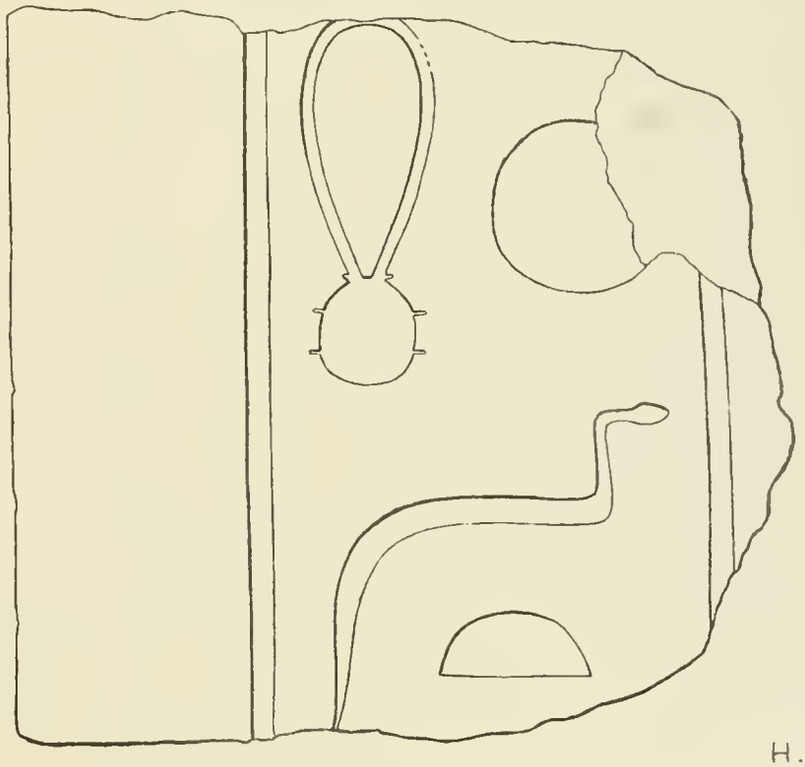

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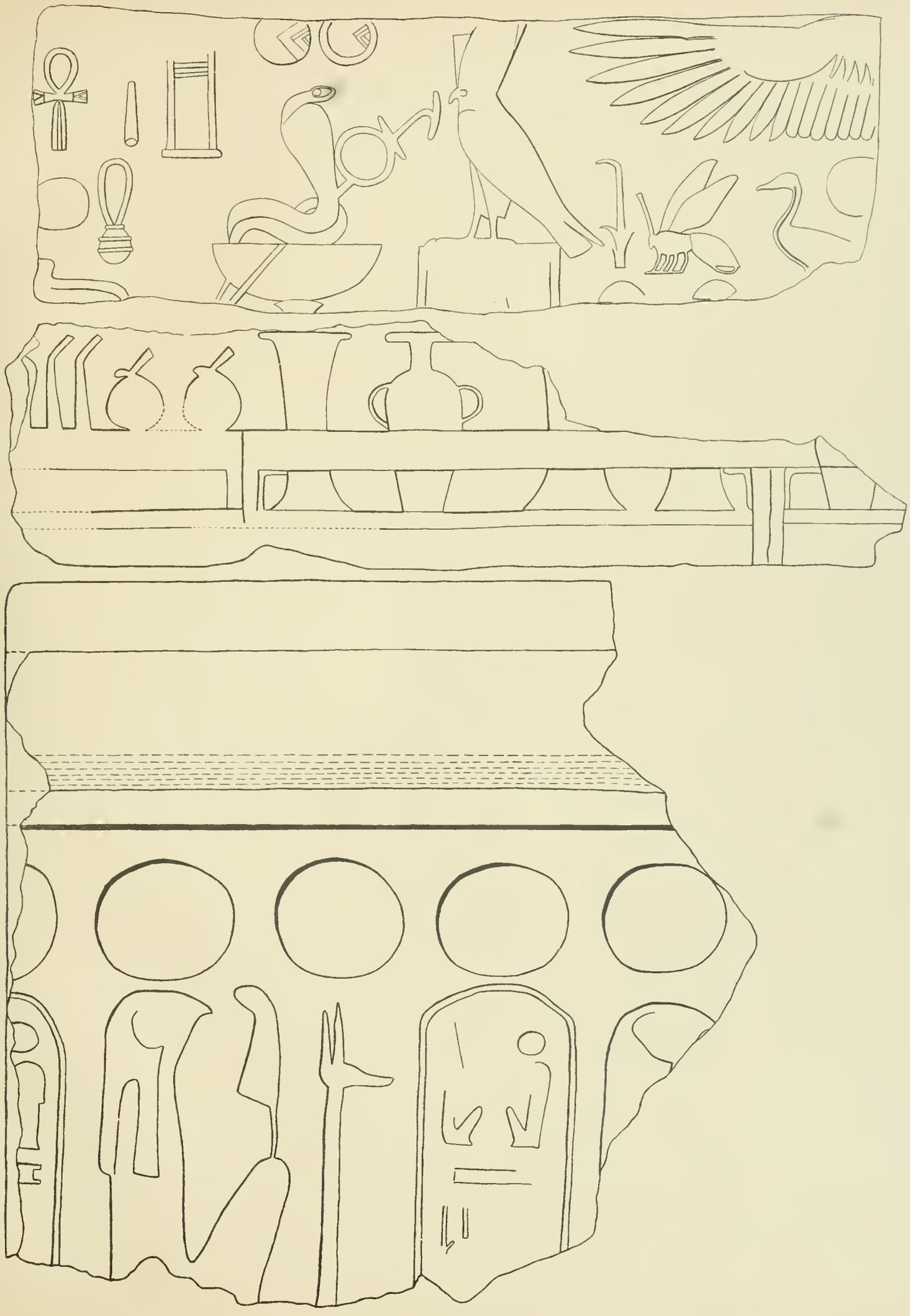

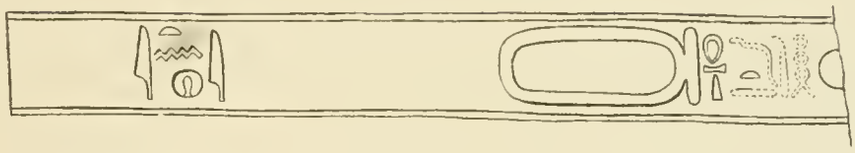

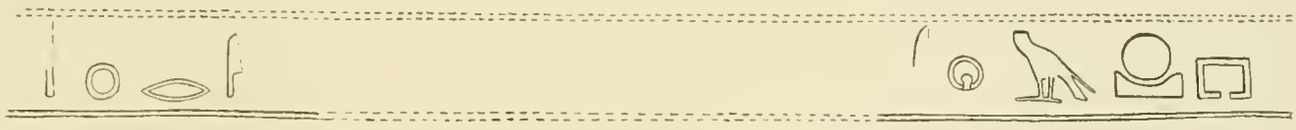

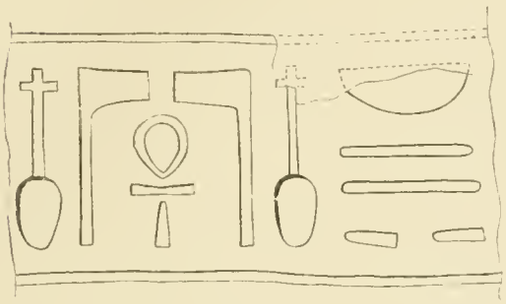

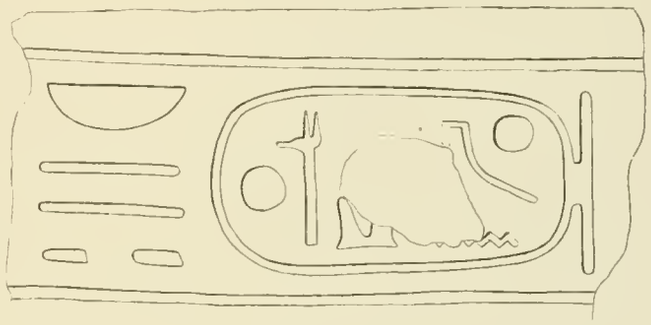

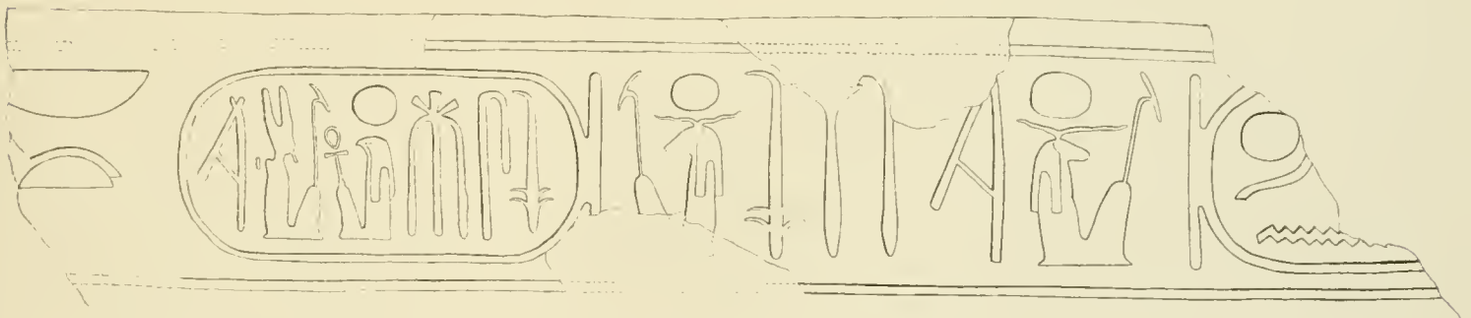

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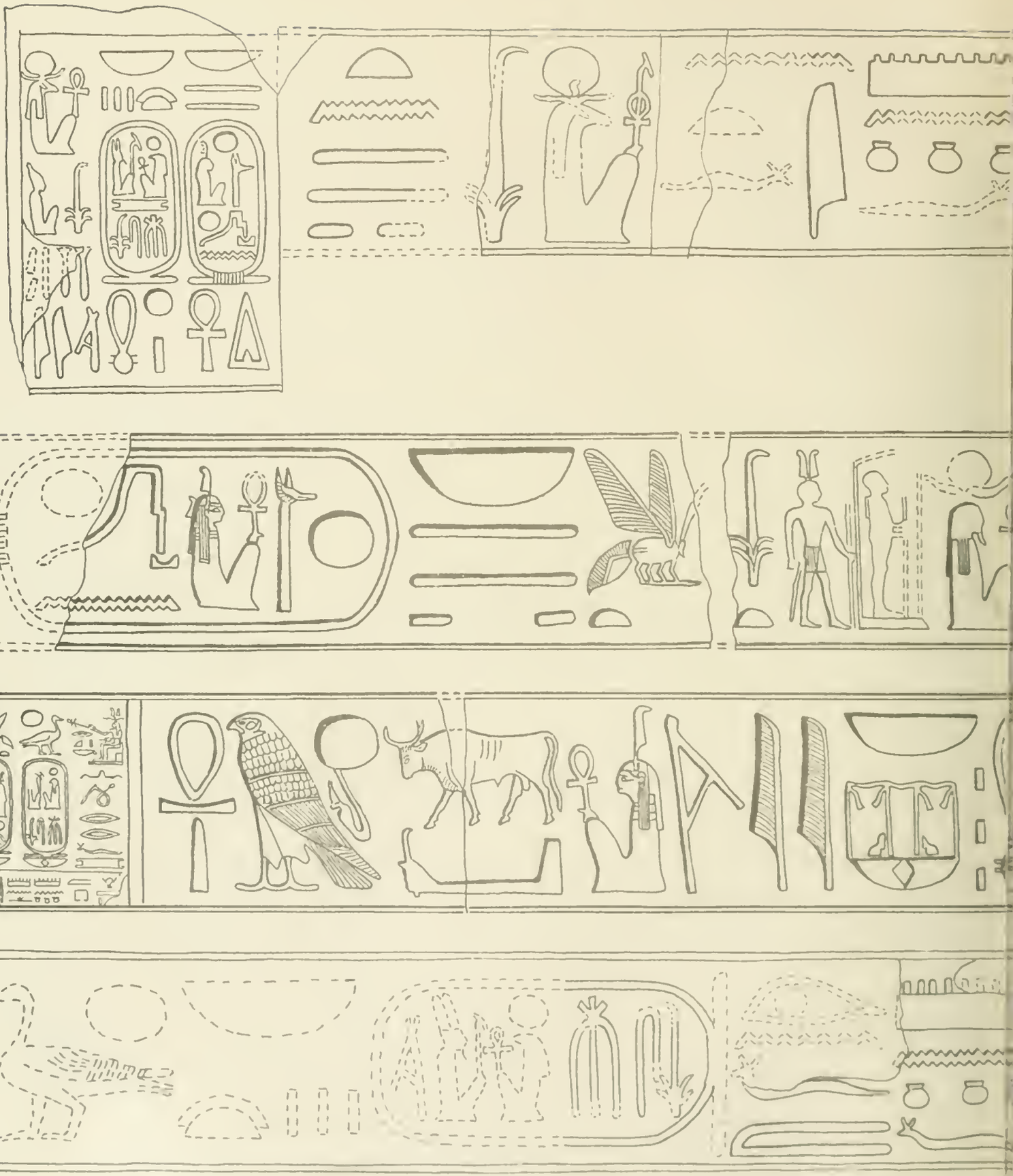
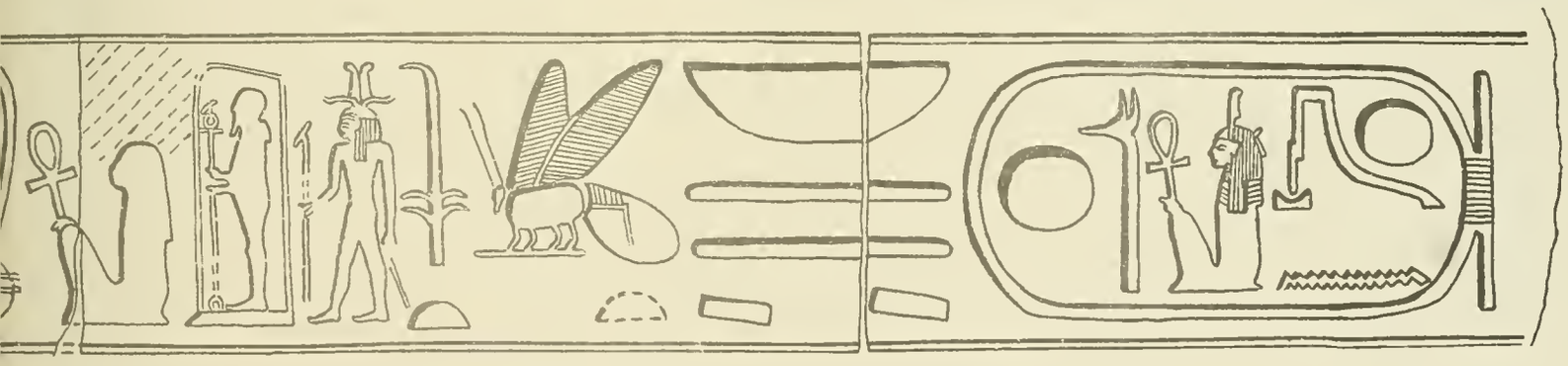
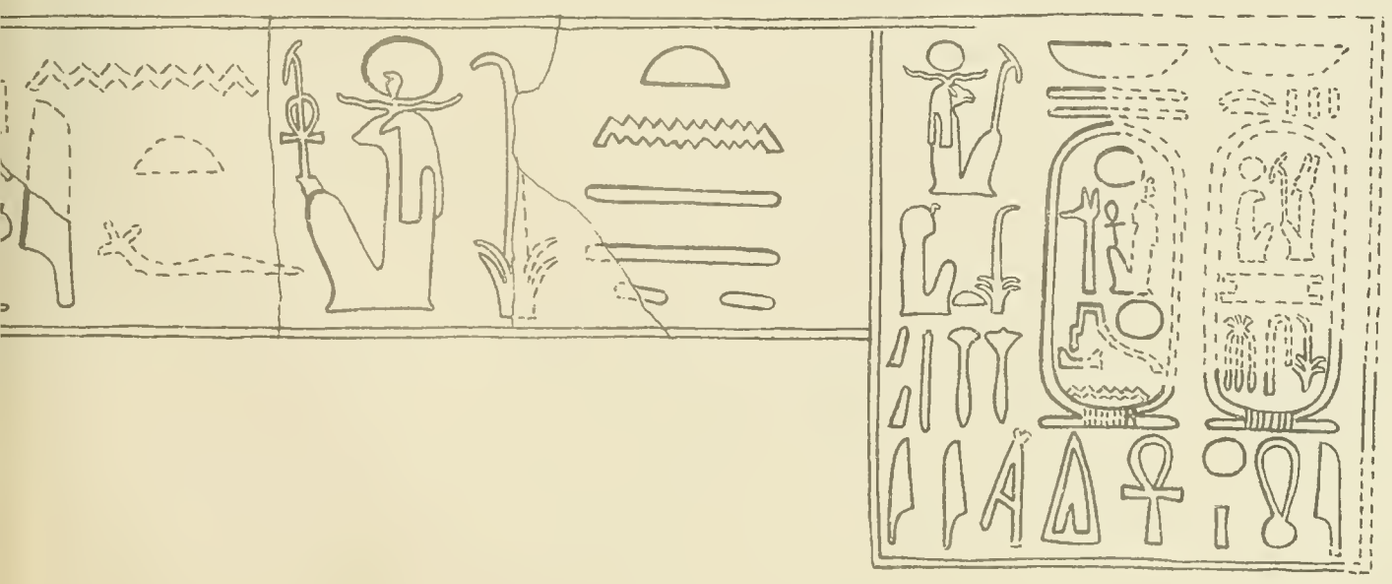






H.P.

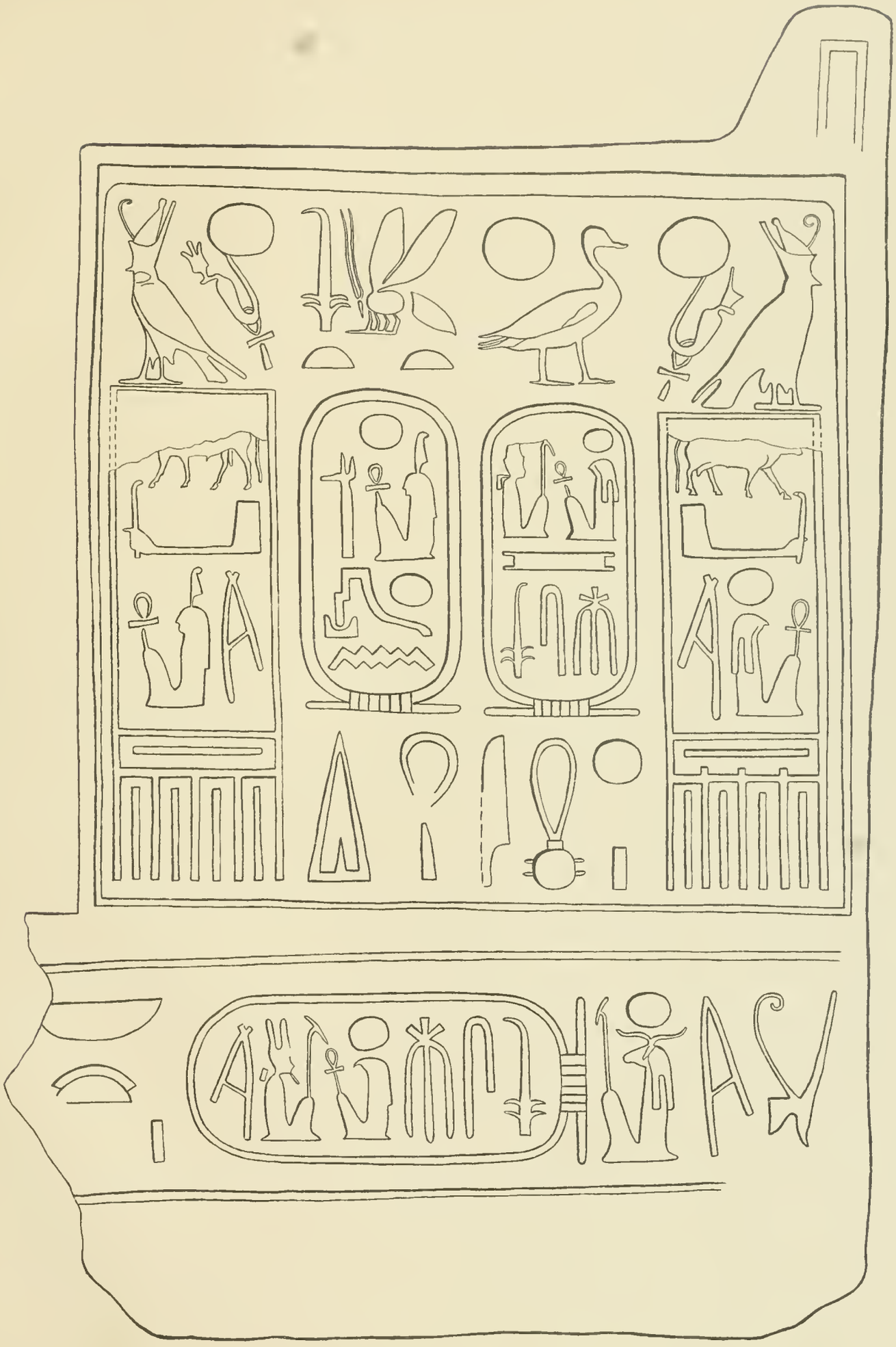
Out West

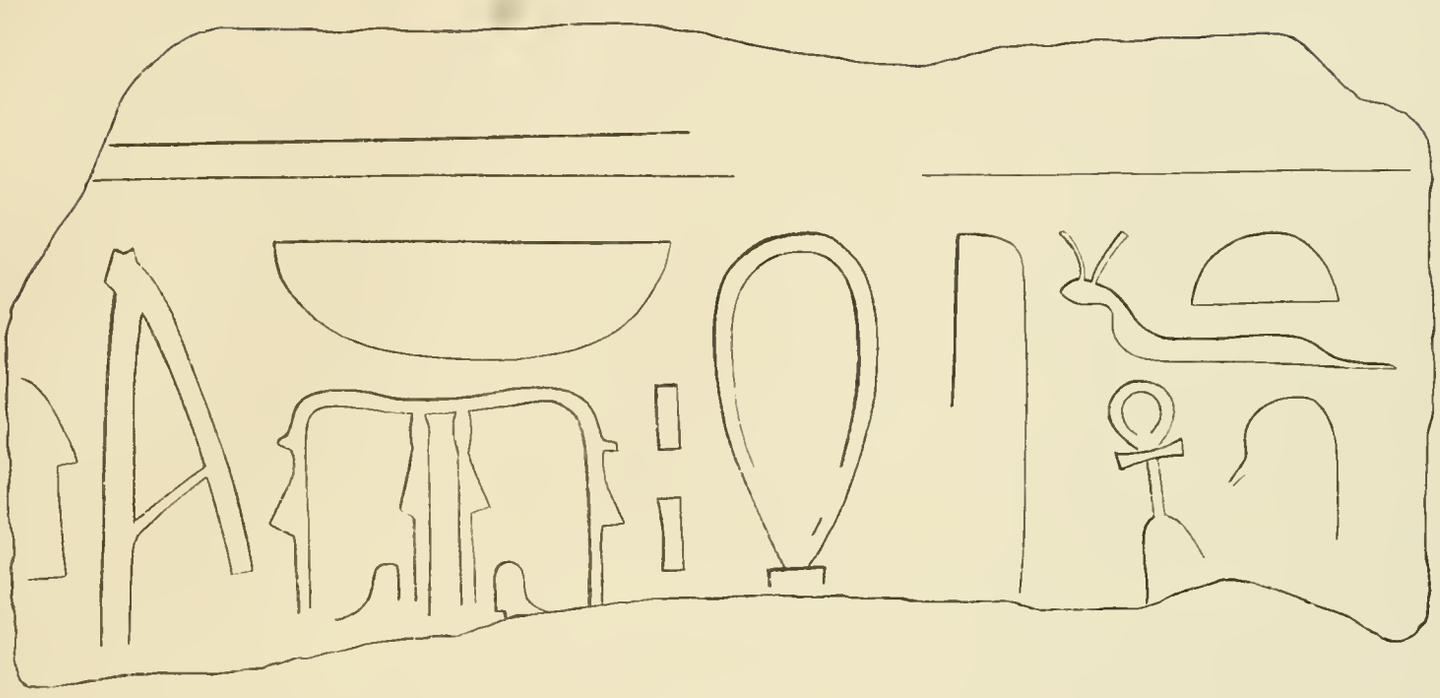
In West

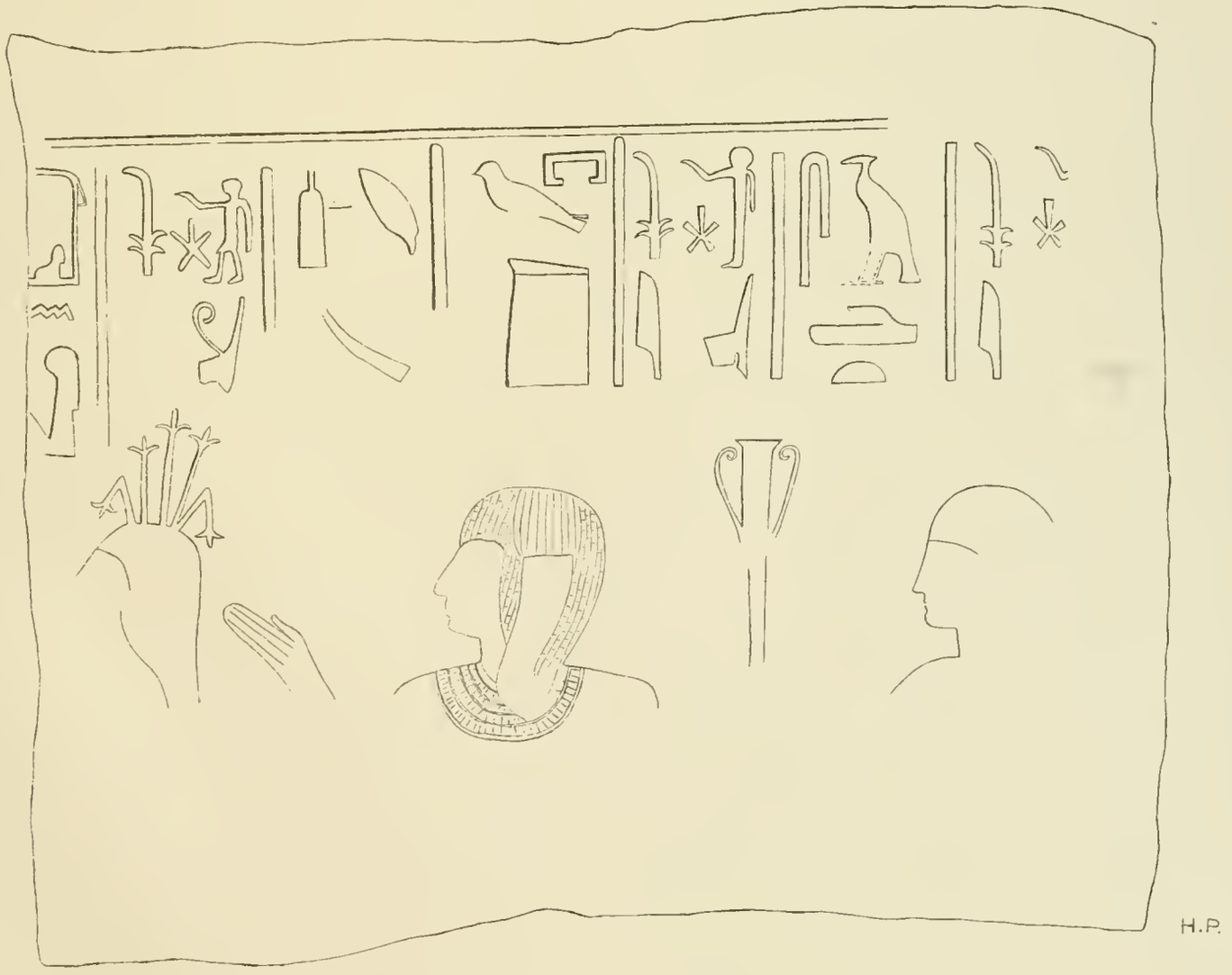
Out East

In East

H.P.







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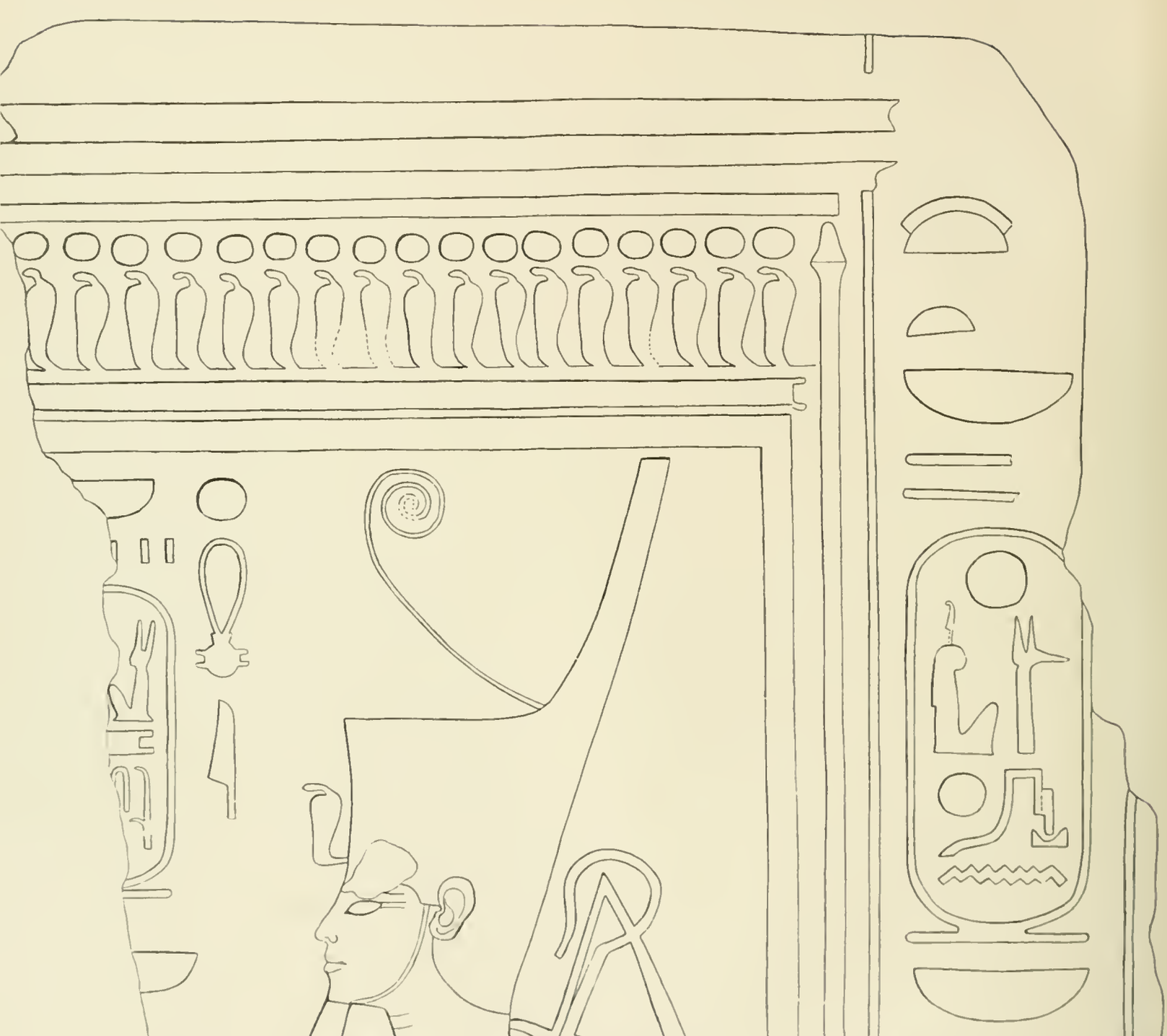

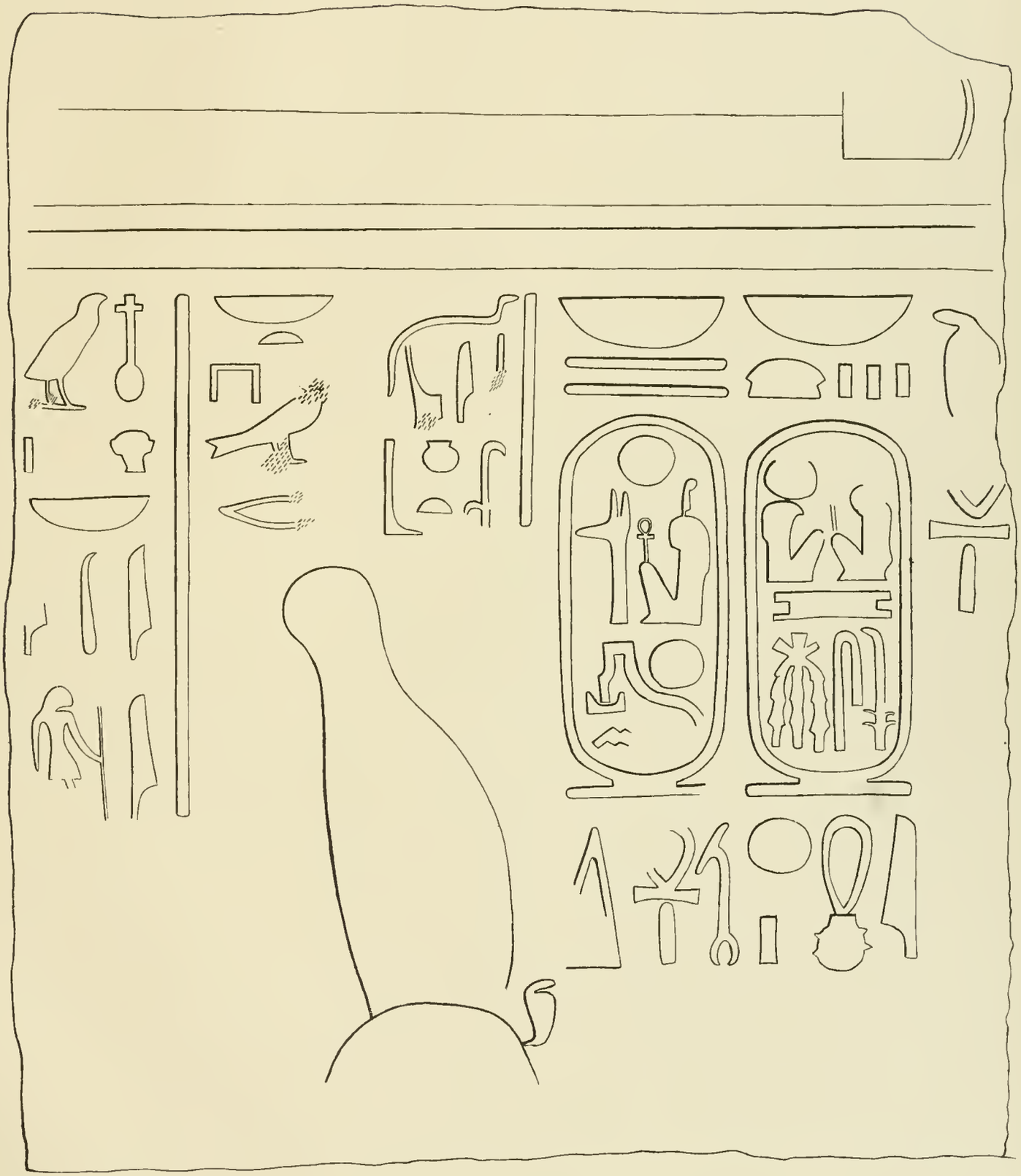

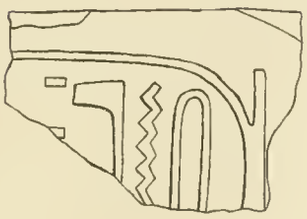

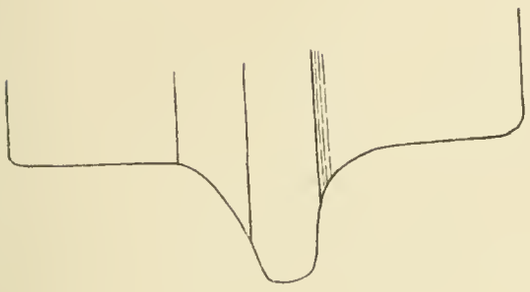

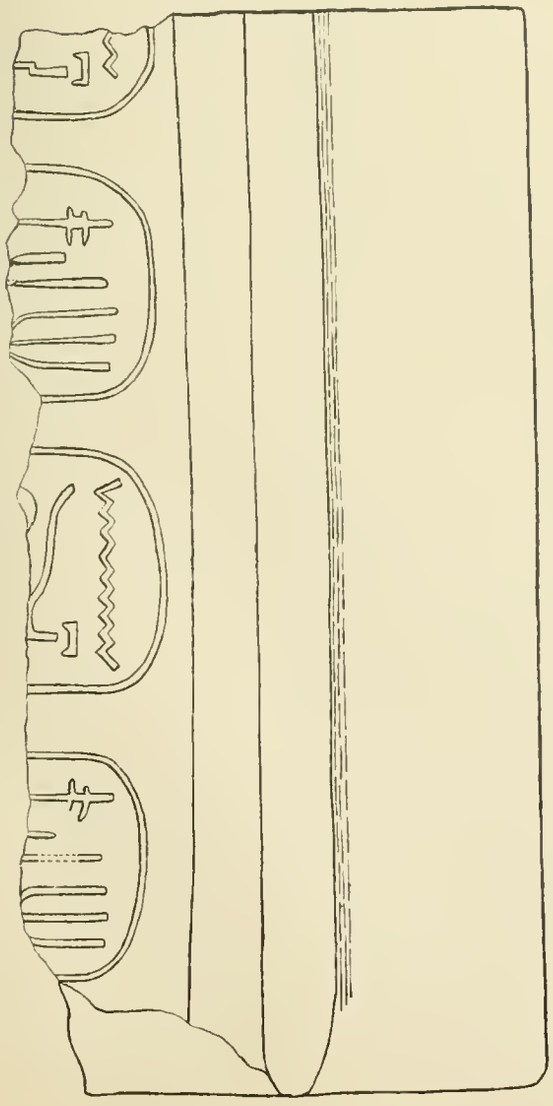

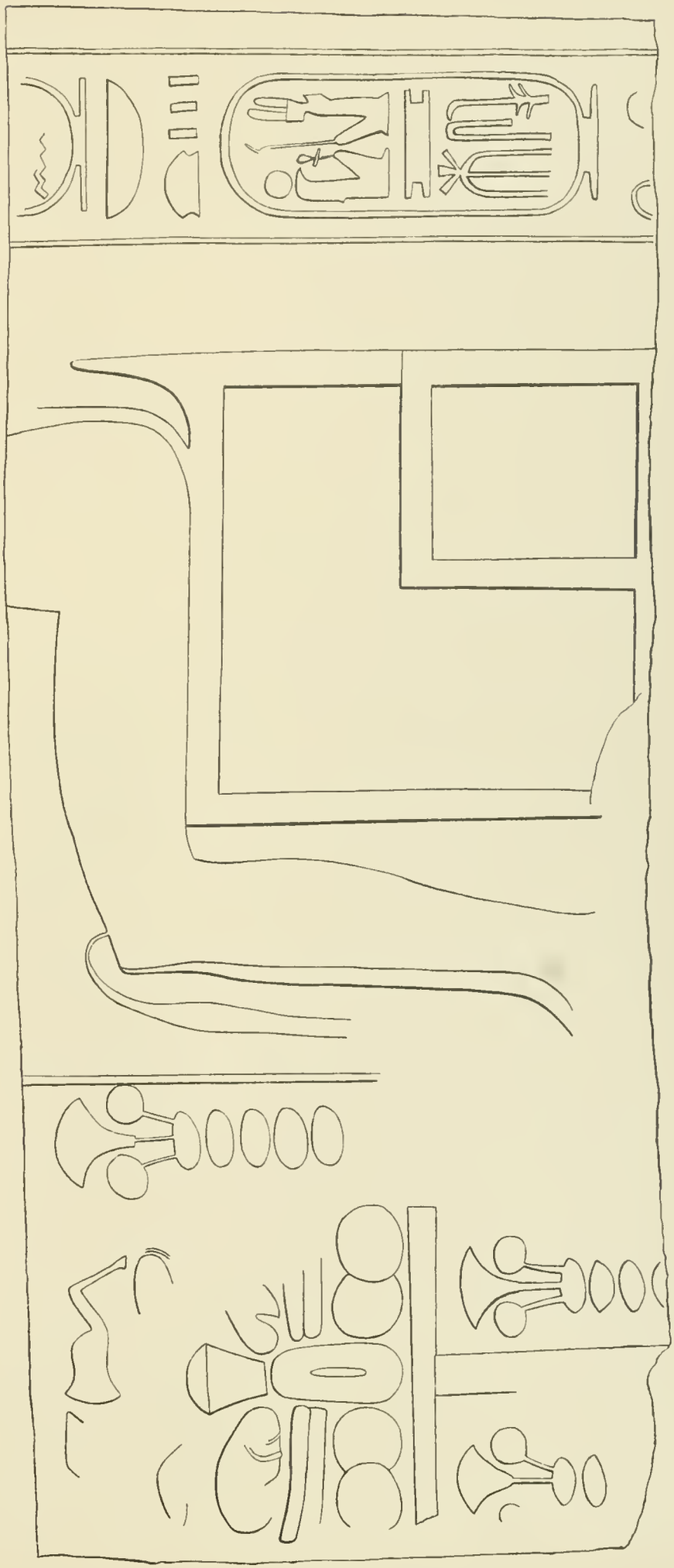

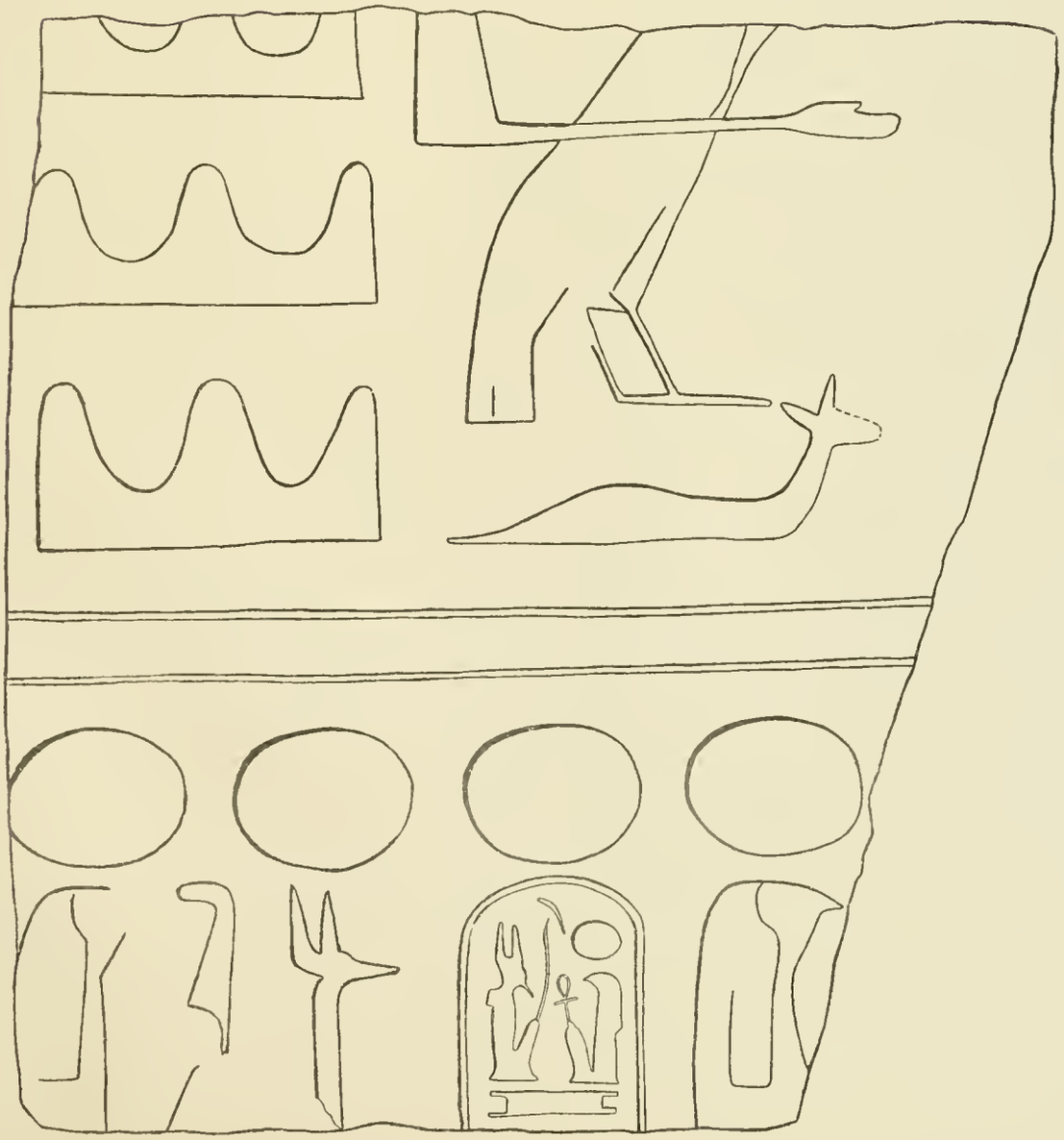

H.P.

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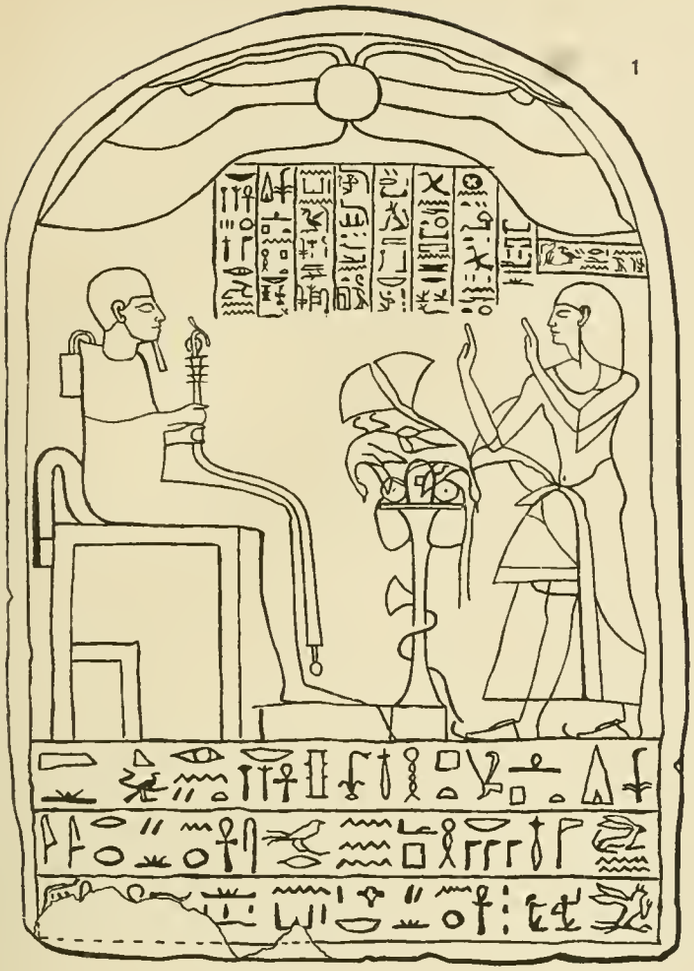

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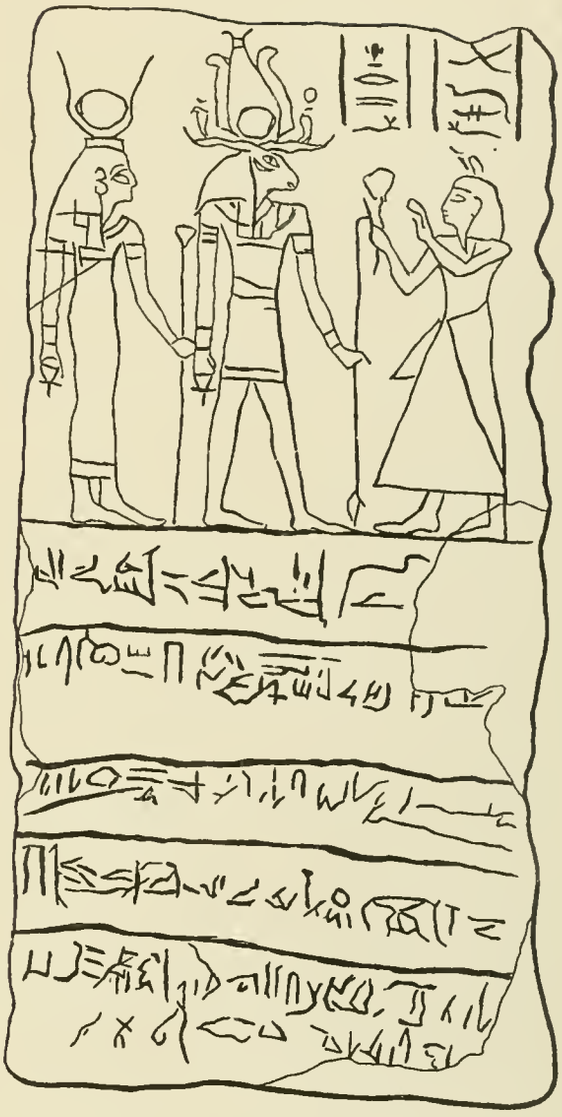

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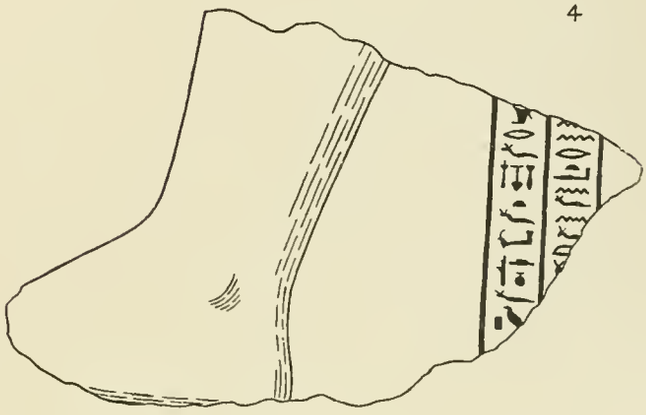
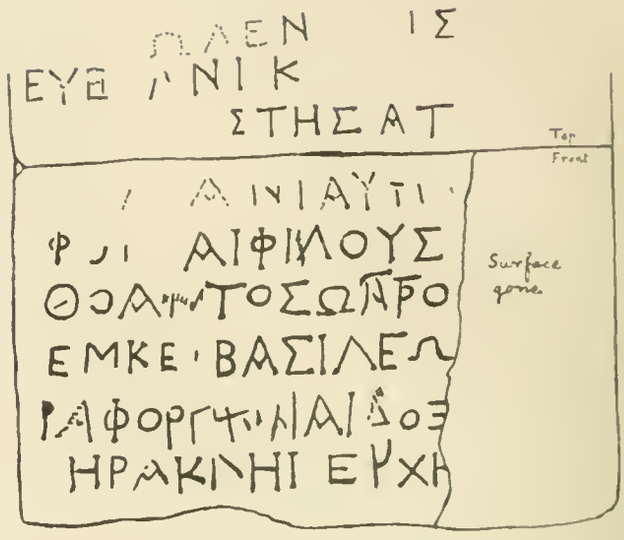


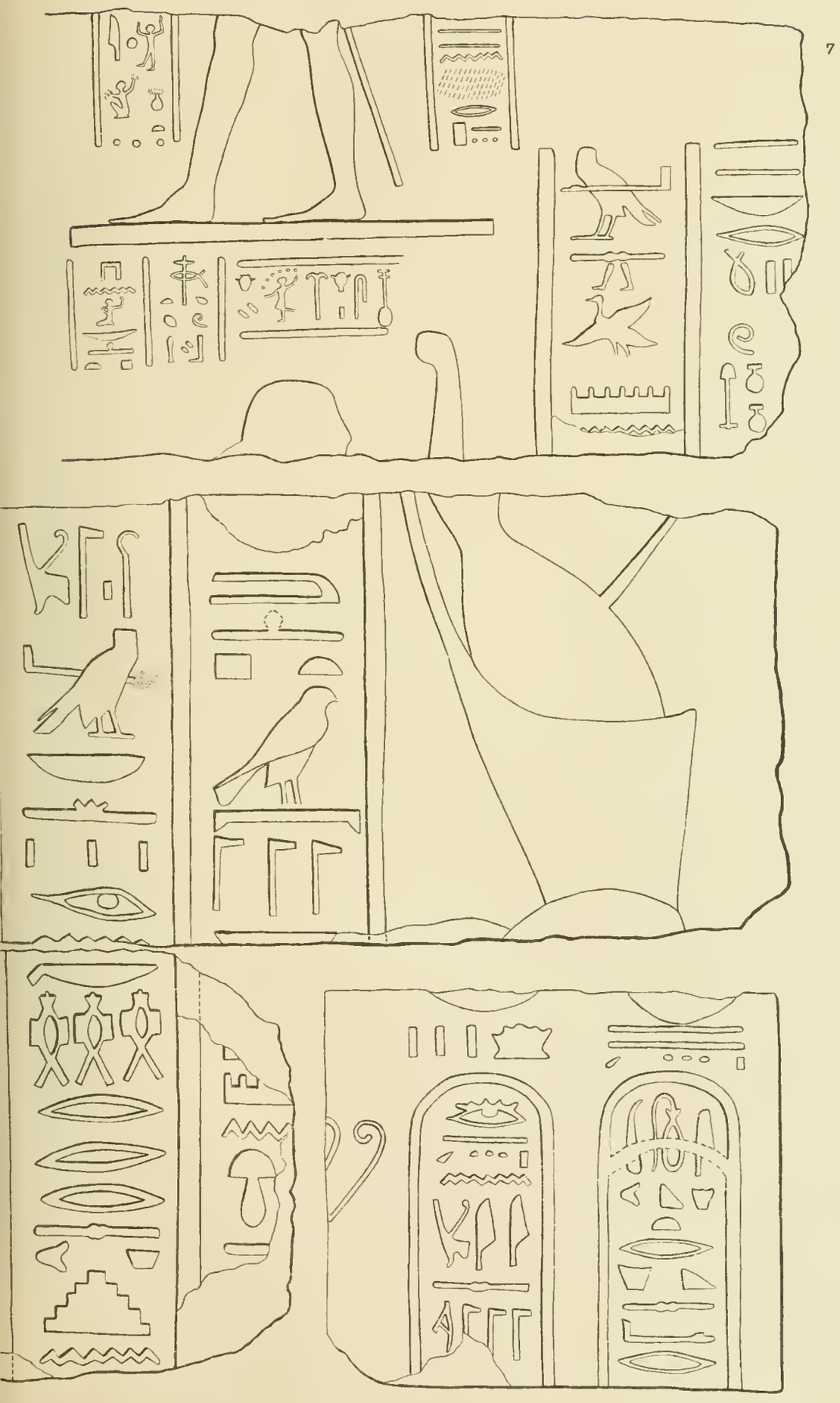
H.P.

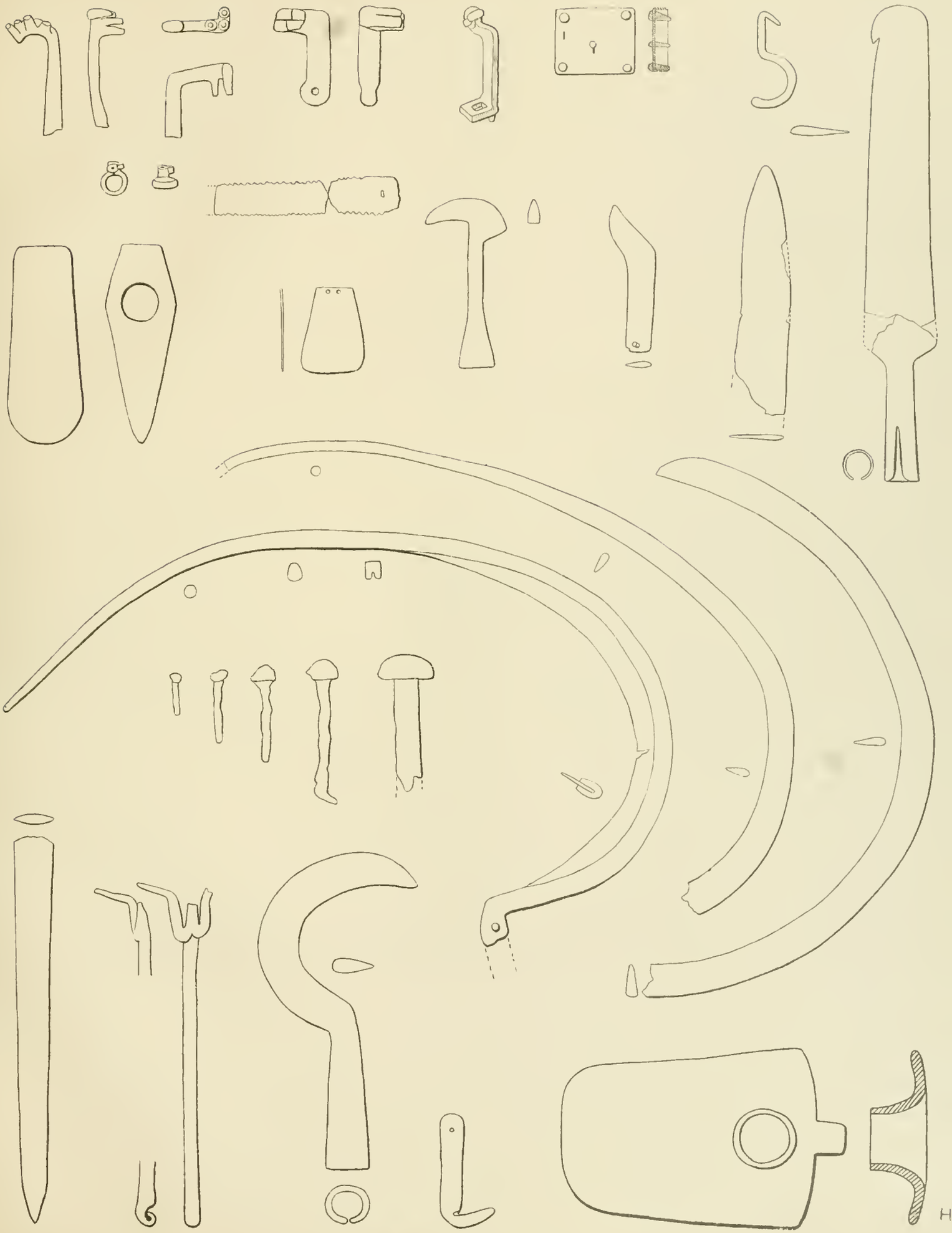
1:4 7

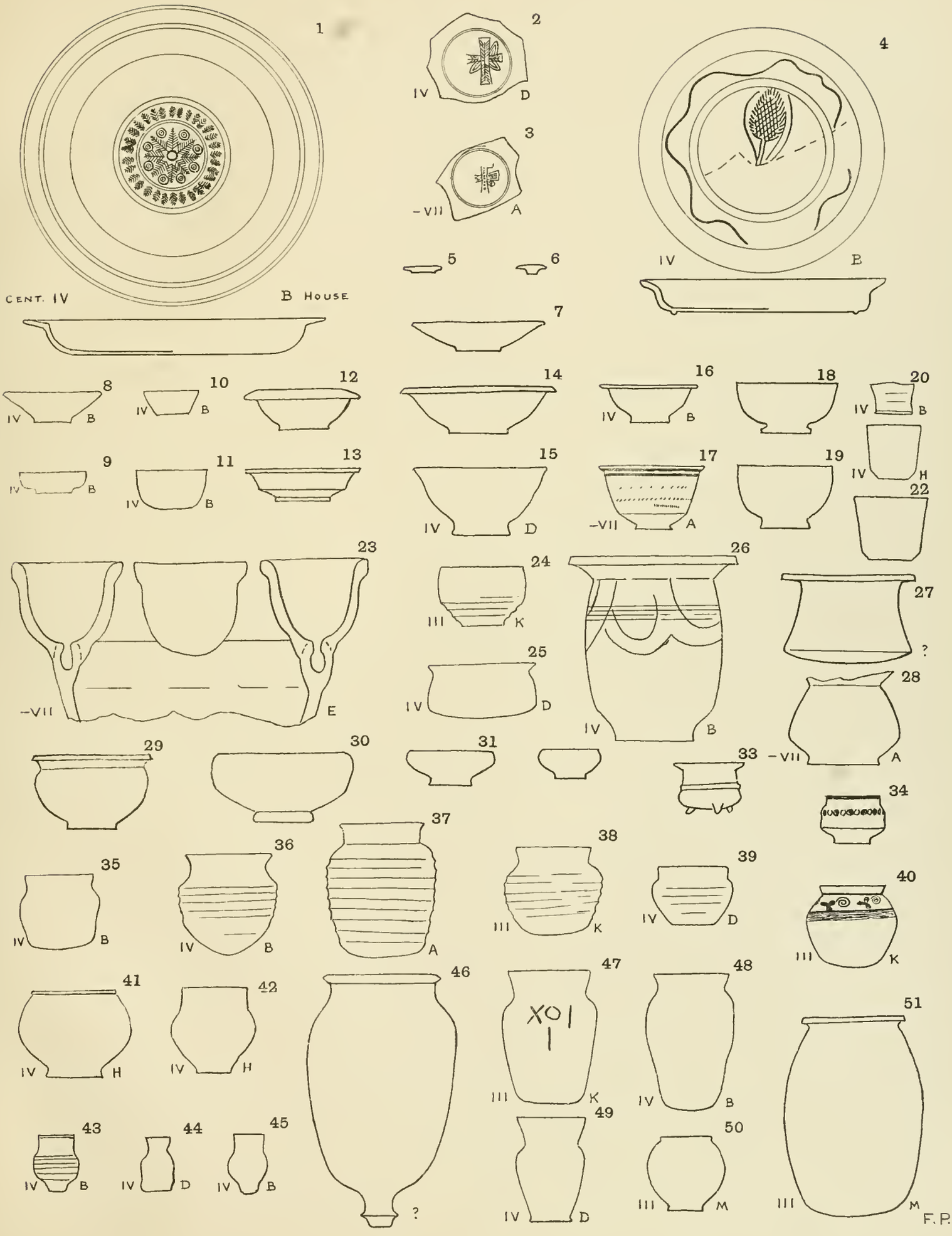
1:2 3


ΛΑΕΝ ΙΣ
ΕΥΞ ΝΙΚ
ΣΤΗΣΑΤ
Top
Front
ΑΙΝΙΑΥΤΙ
ΑΙΦΙΛΟΥΣ
ΤΟΣΩΝΡΟ
ΕΜΚΕ·ΒΑΣΙΛΕ
ΗΡΑΚΛΗΙ ΕΥΧΗ
Surface gone

1:5






1
CENT. IV
B HOUSE
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-VII A
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IV D
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IV D
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-VII A
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-VII E
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III K
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IV D
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-VII A
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IV B
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IV B
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IV D
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IV H
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IV D
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XOI
III K
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IV B
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IV D
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III M
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III M
F.P.

52
E
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IV D
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-VII A
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III K
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IV B
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IV H
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III M
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IV D
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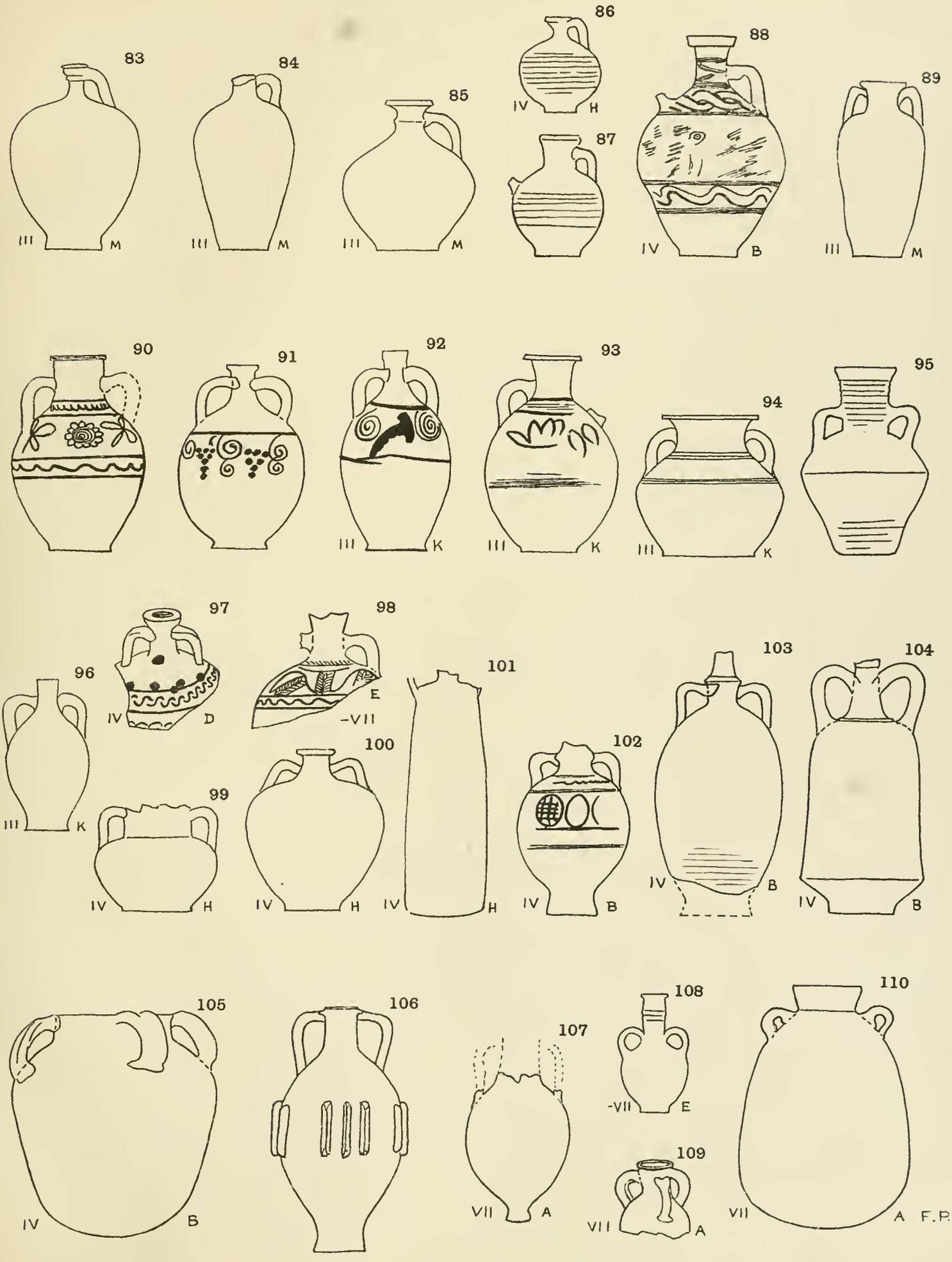
83
III M
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VII A F.P.

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III K
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IV D
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-VII E
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-VII E
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-VII E
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-VII E
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-VII E
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IV B
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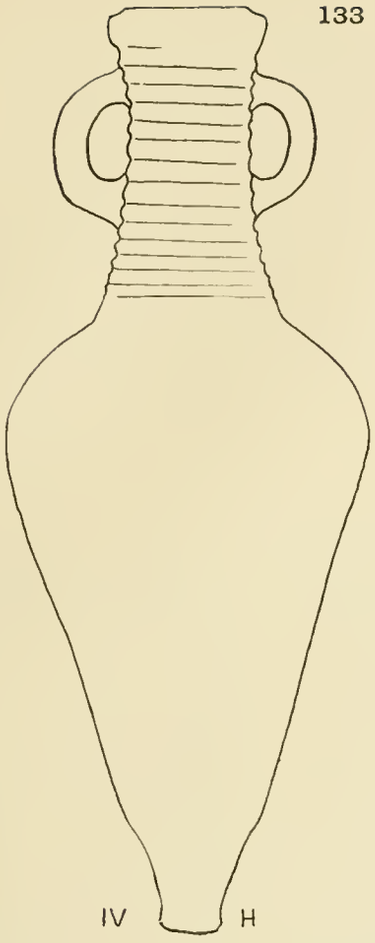
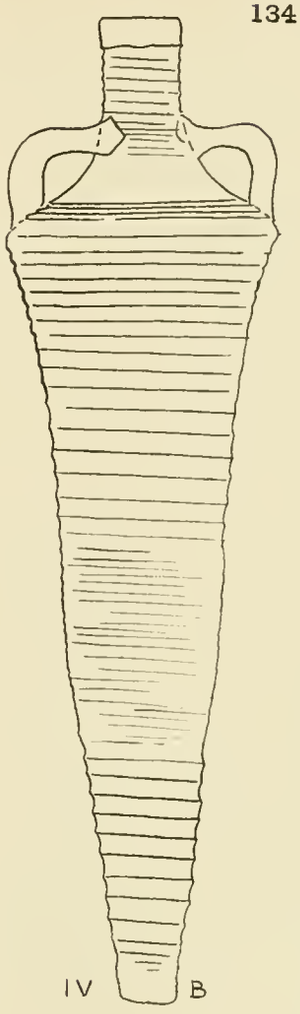
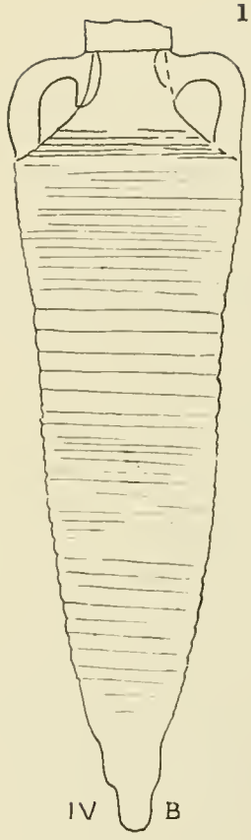
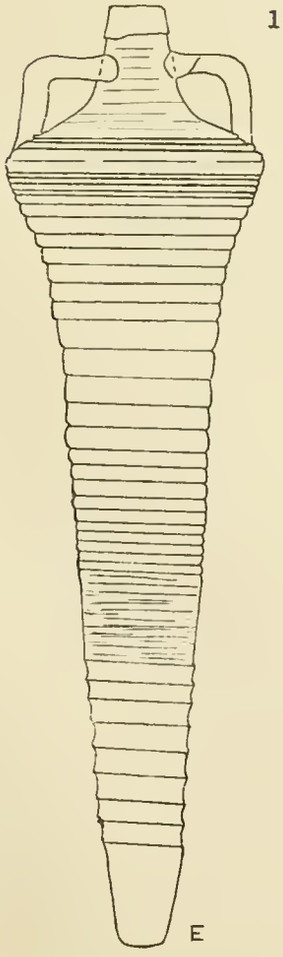
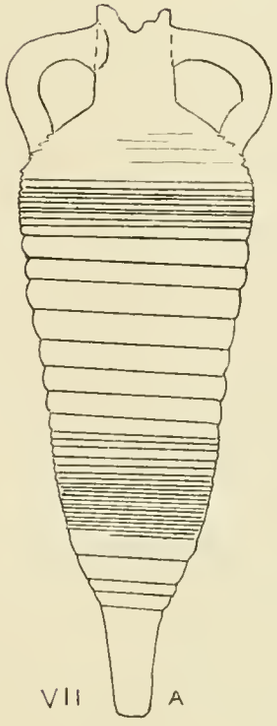


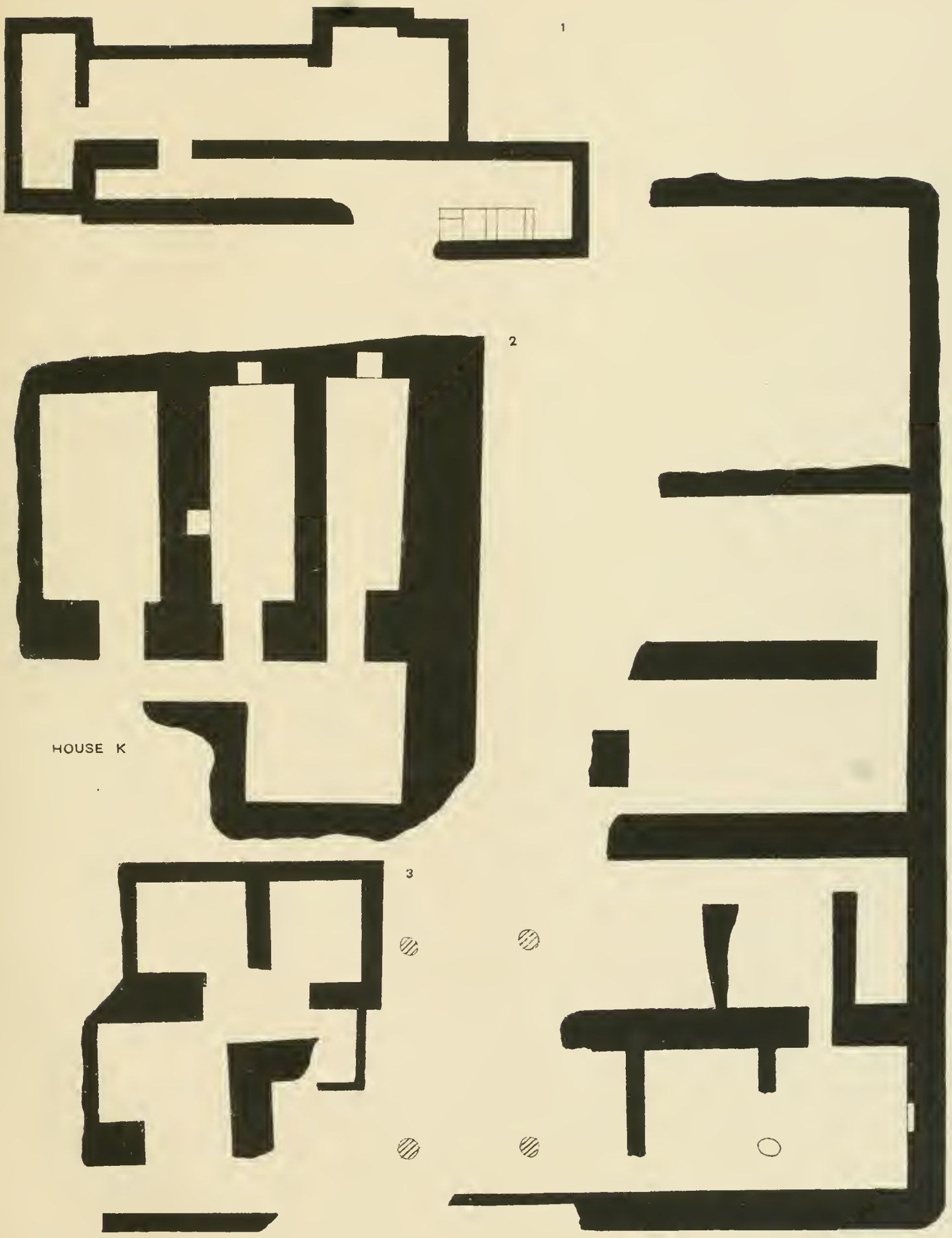








F.P.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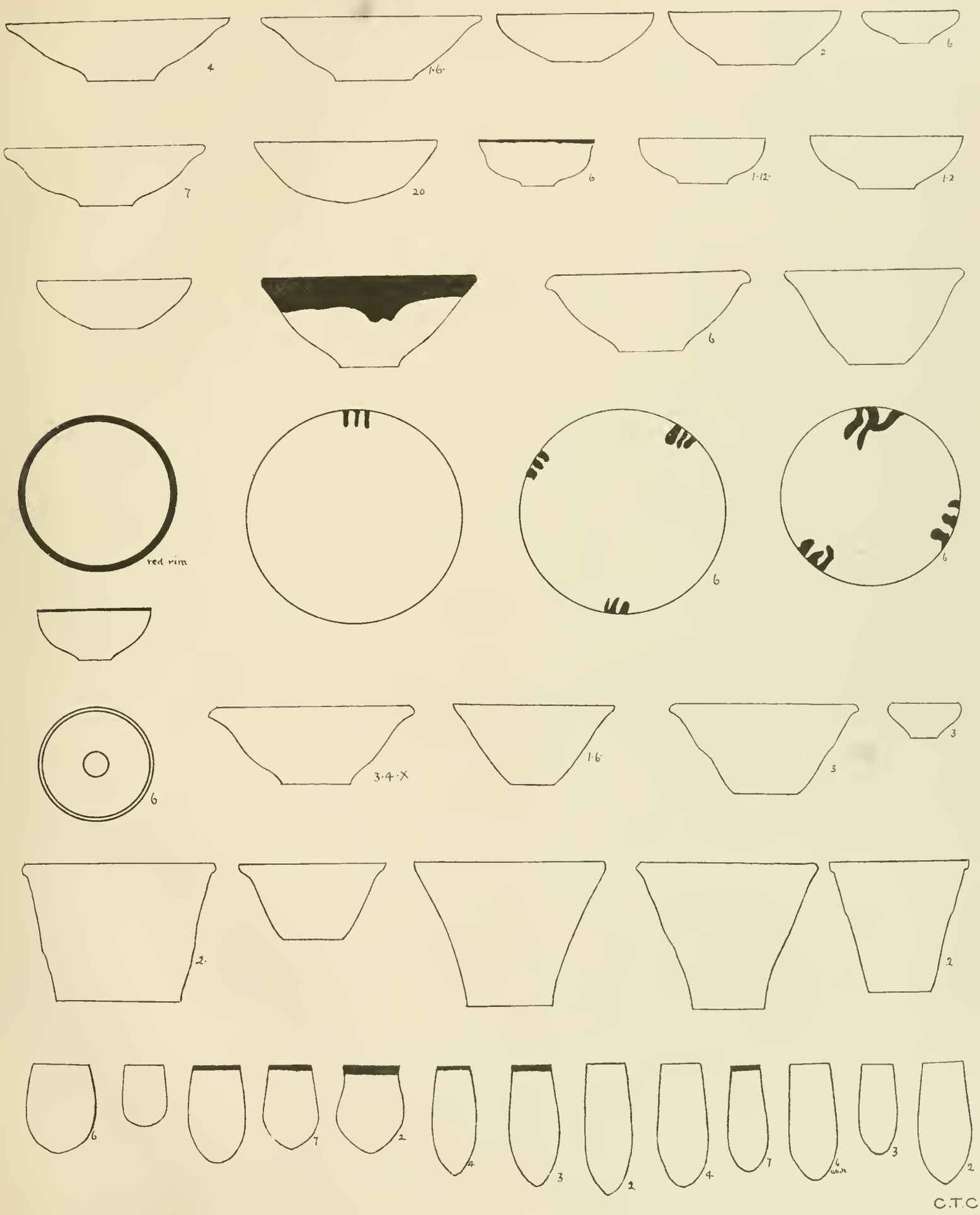
HOUSE K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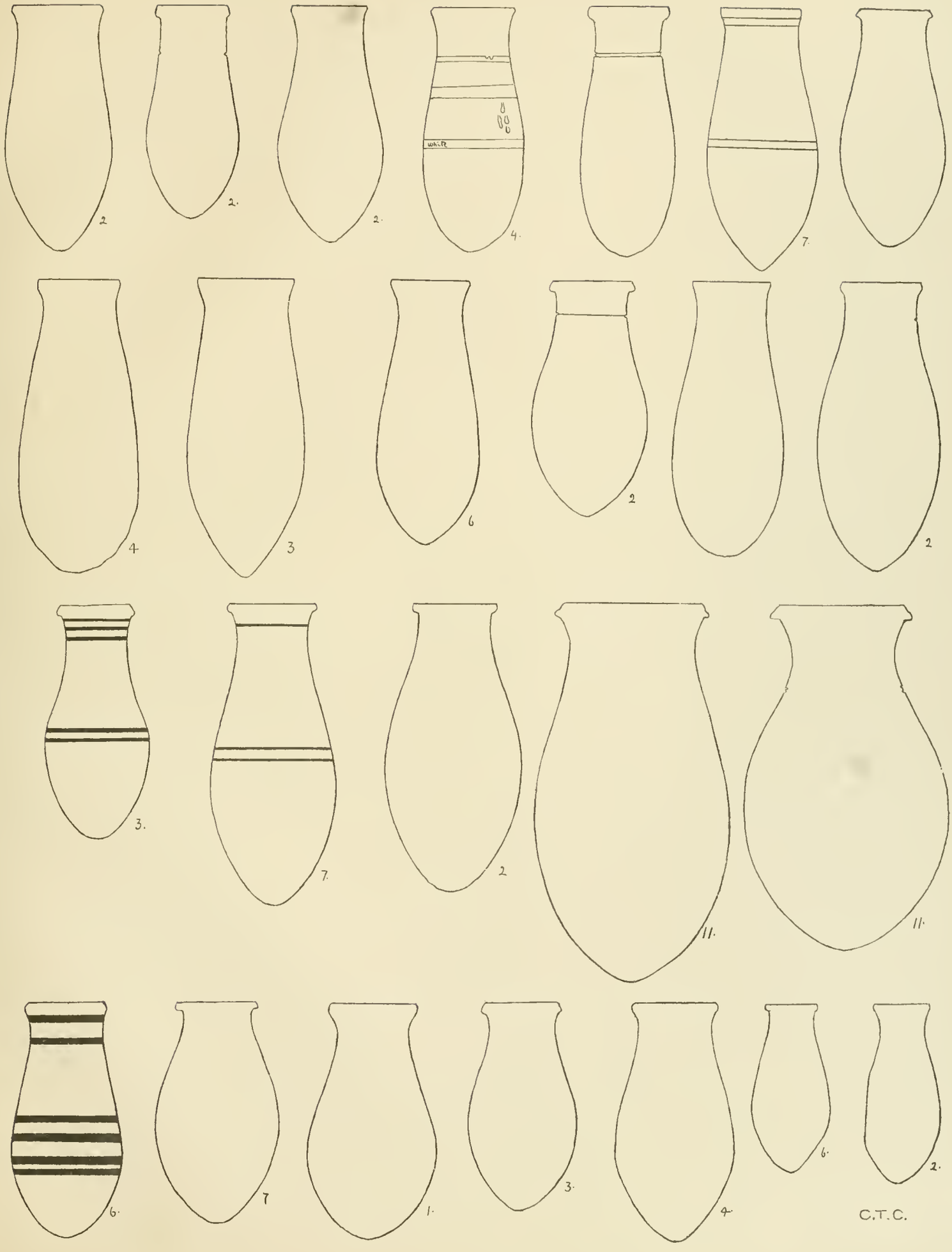
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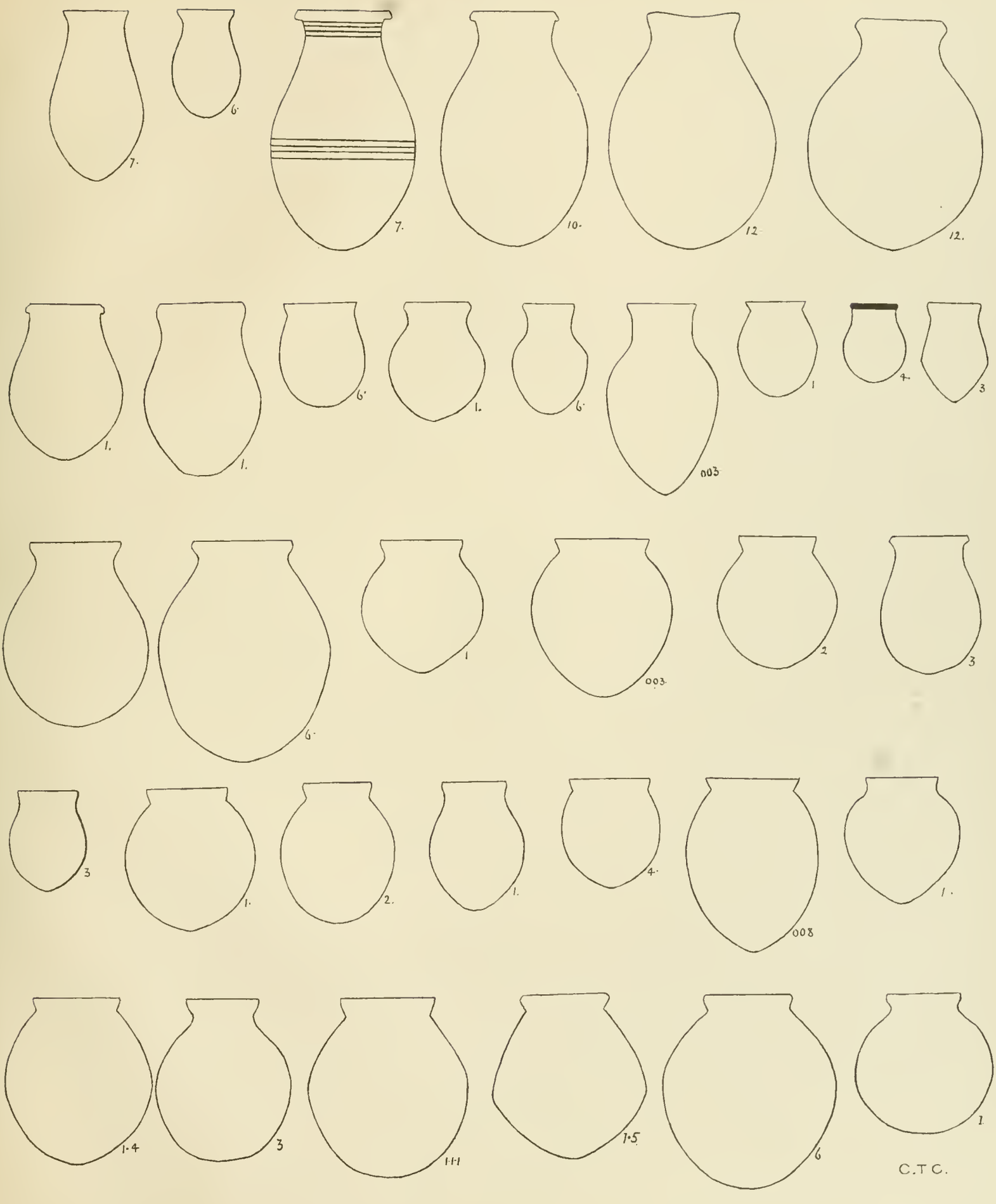
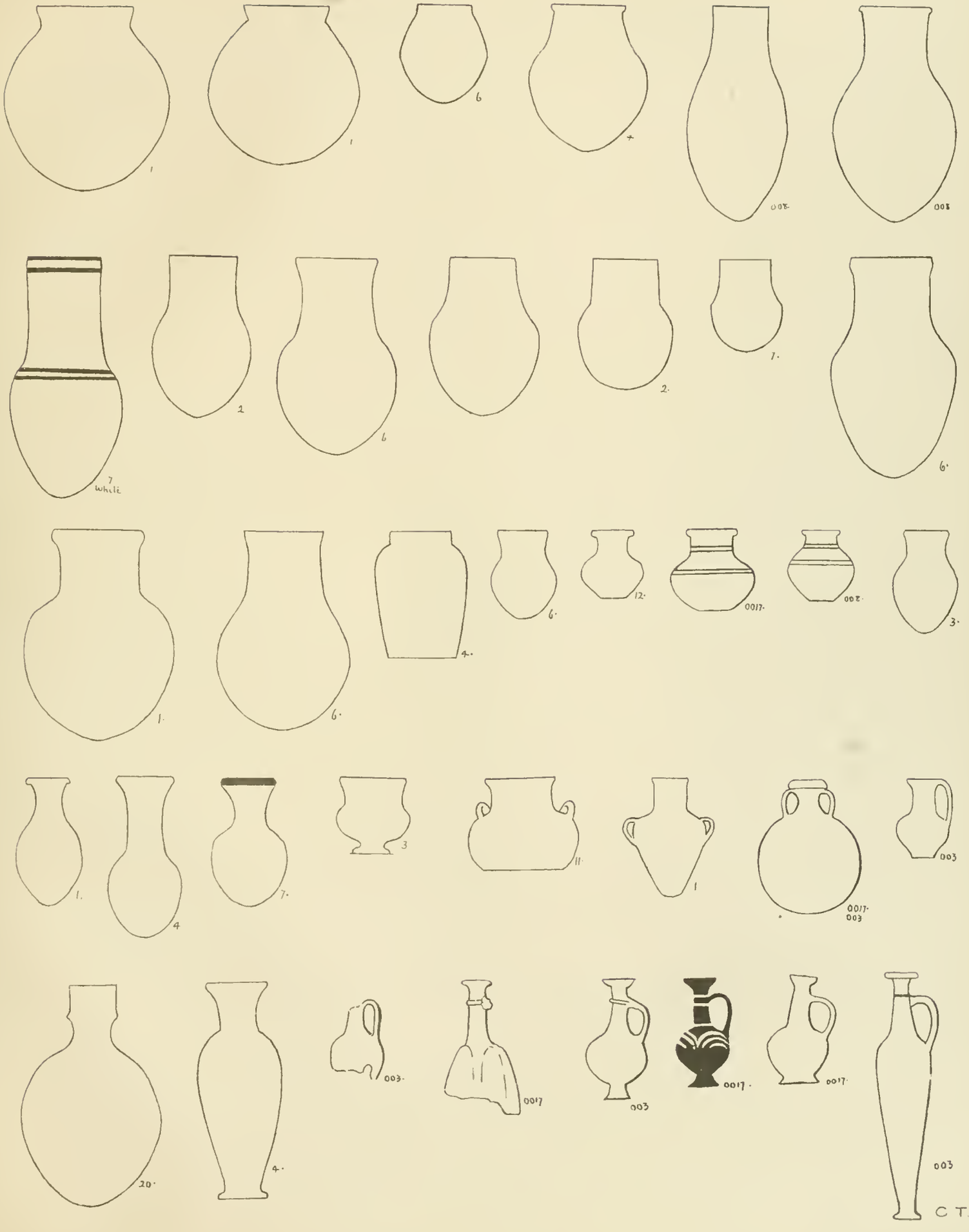


C.T.C.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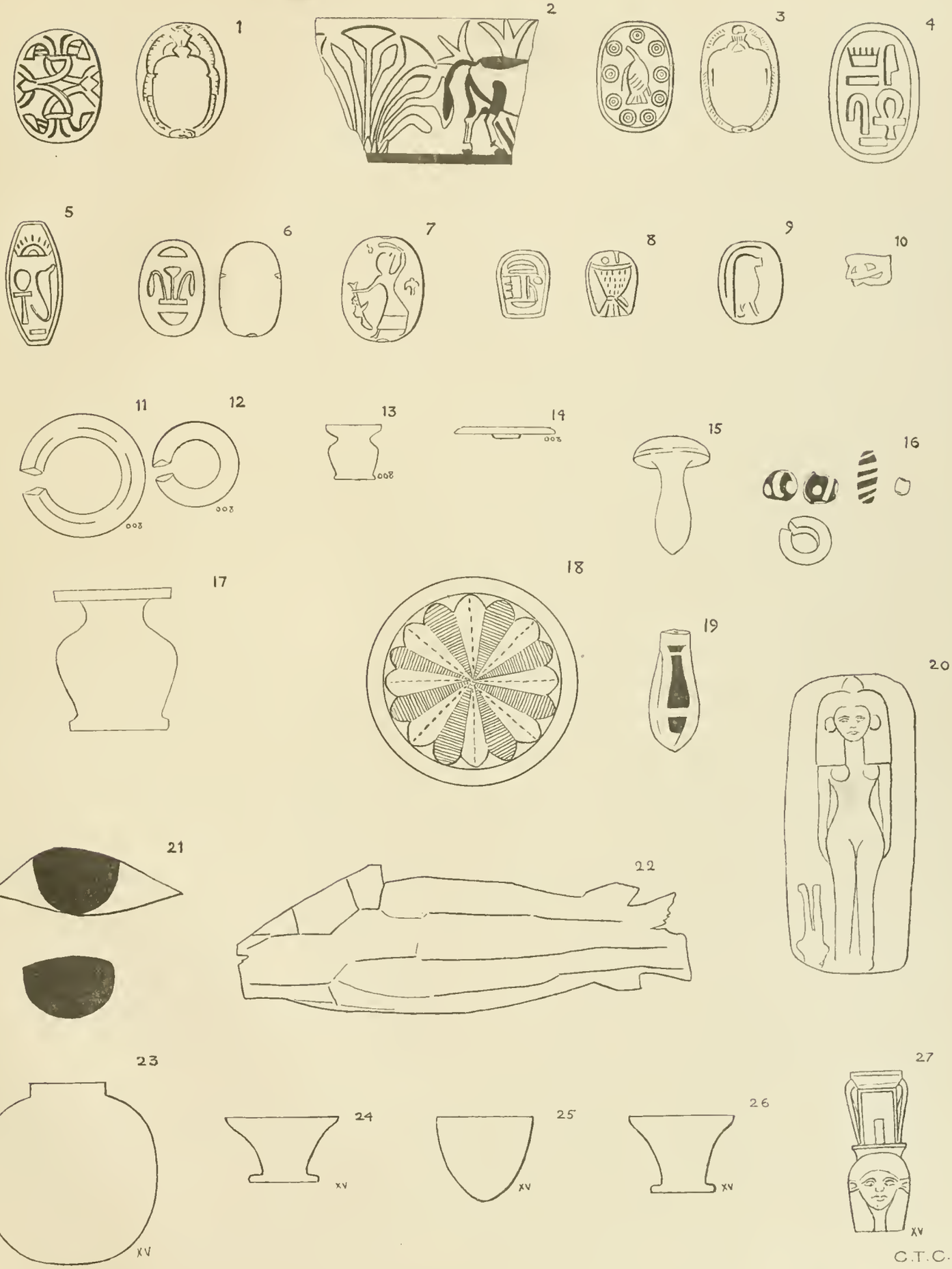
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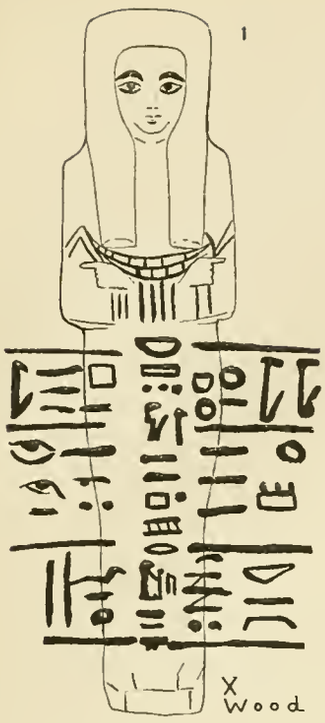
C.T.C.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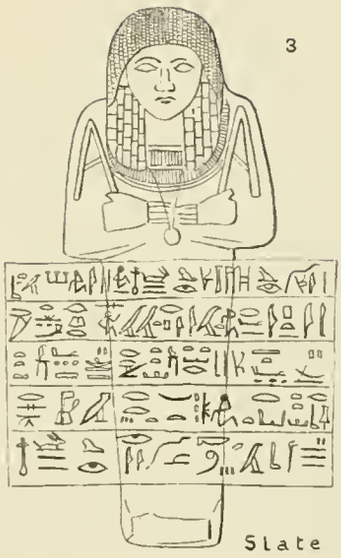
X
Wood

2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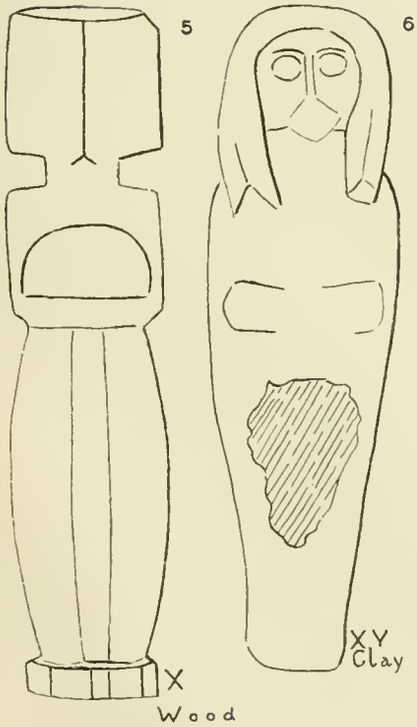
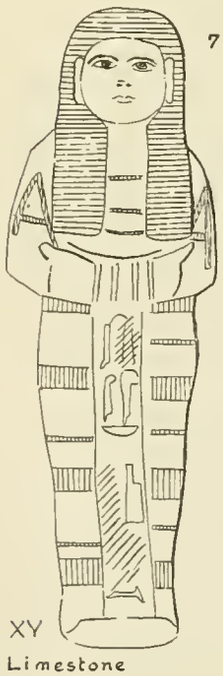
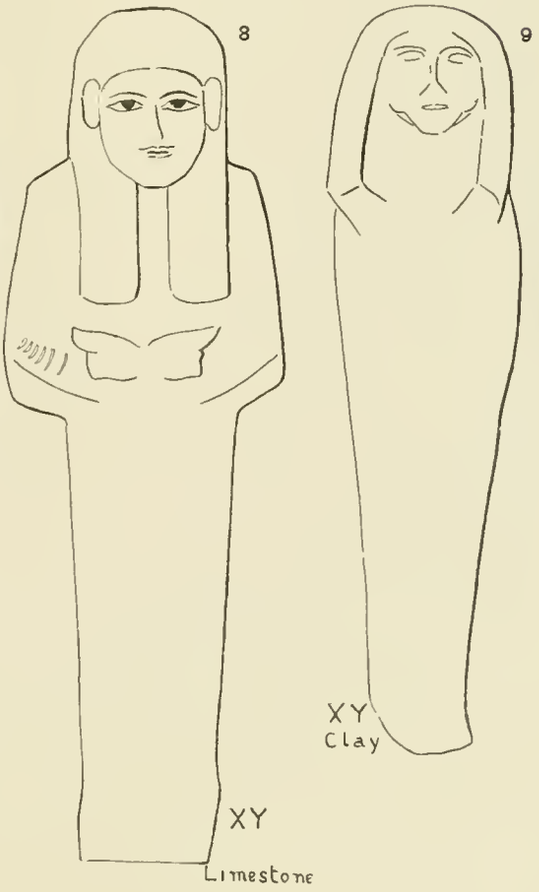
Slate

4
Clay


5
6
X
Wood
XY
Clay

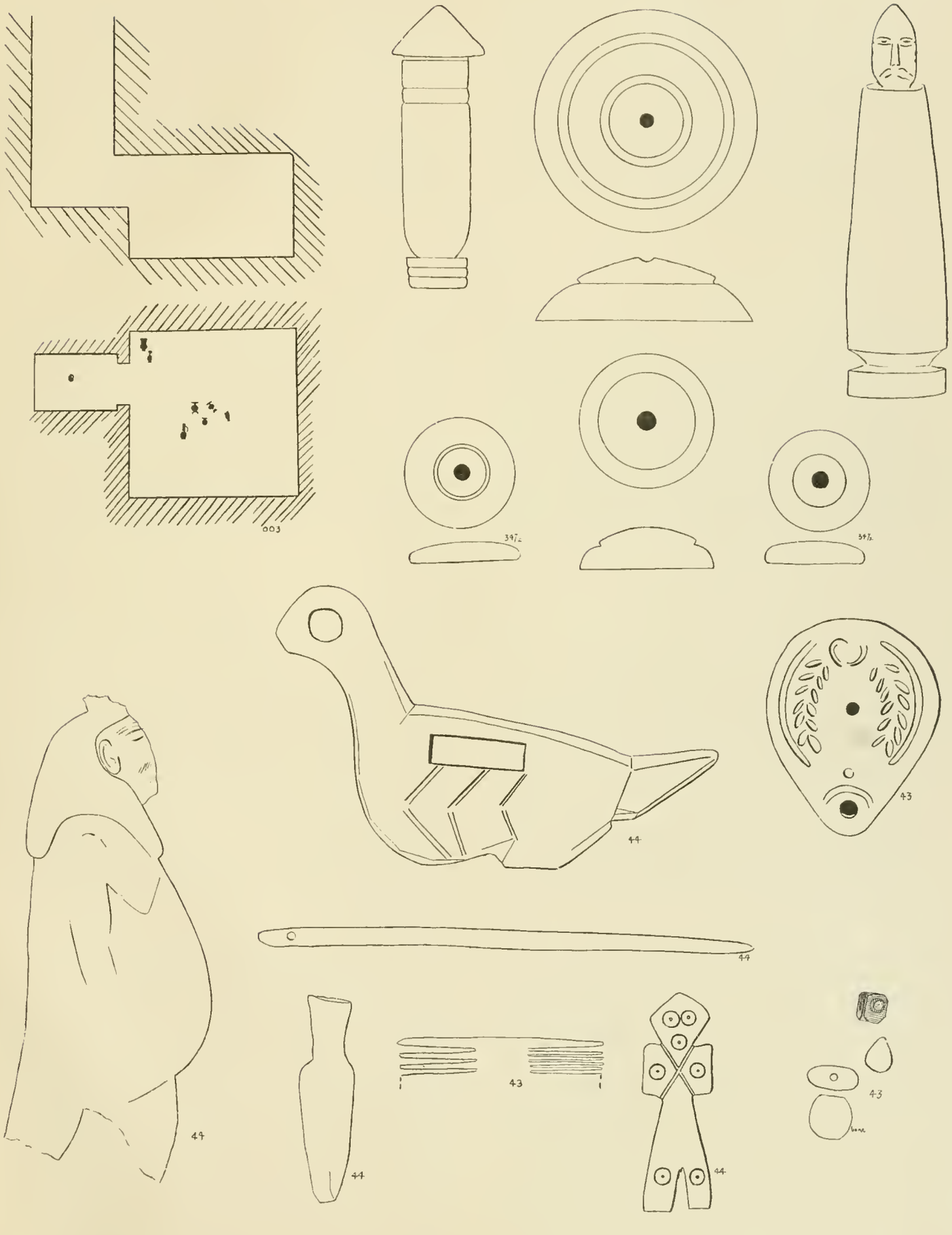

7
XY
Limestone


8
XY
Limestone

9
XY
Clay

10
Wood

C.T.C.


003
39½
39½
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43

1. TEMENOS FROM WESTERN TOWN.

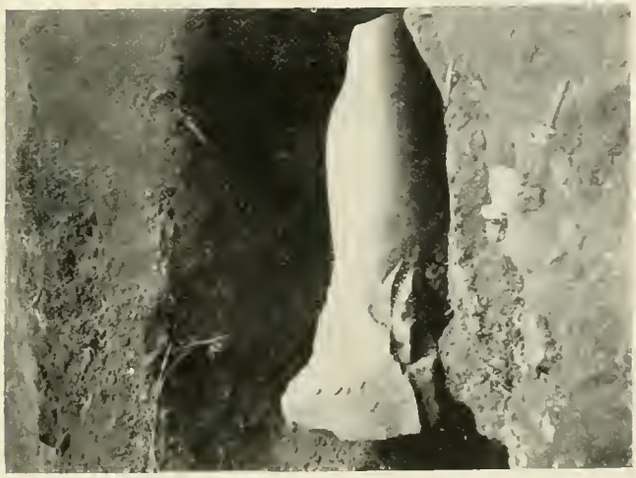
2. TEMPLE SITE FROM WEST.

3. N.E. GATE FROM INSIDE.

4. N.E. GATE FROM OUTSIDE.

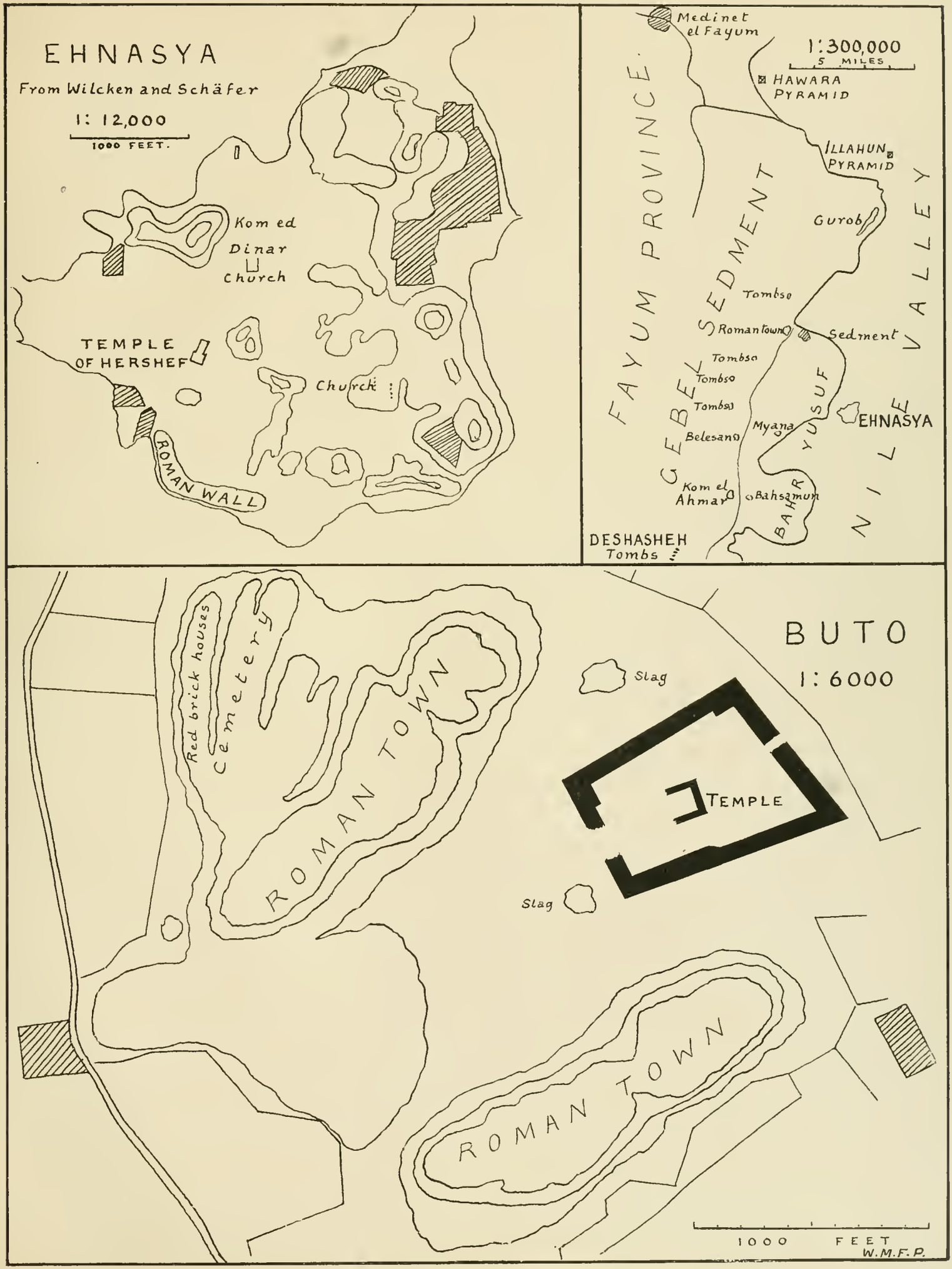
5. RUINS OF THE ROMAN TOWN.

6.



7. GRANITE HAWK, LYING S.W. OF TOWN.

8.


EHNASYA
From Wilcken and Schäfer
1: 12,000
1000 FEET.
Kom ed Dinar
Church
TEMPLE OF HERSHEF
Church
ROMAN WALL
Medinet el Fayum
1:300,000
5 MILES
HAWARA PYRAMID
ILLAHUN PYRAMID
FAYUM PROVINCE
GEBEL SEDMENT
NILE VALLEY
Gurob
Tombs
Roman town
Sedment
Tombs
Tombs
Tombs
Myana
EHNASYA
Belesano
BAHR YUSUF
Kom el Ahmar
Bahsamun
DESHASHEH
Tombs
BUTO
1: 6000
Red brick houses
Cemetery
ROMAN TOWN
Slag
TEMPLE
Slag
ROMAN TOWN
1000 FEET
W.M.F.P.

CIRCULATE AS MONOGRAPH

DT
57
E32
no. 26

Egypt Exploration Society
Memoirs

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